Northern Sacramento Valley Regional Economy Report

California Regional Economies Project
November 2003

Prepared under the Direction of
Jim King, JK Inc.

With a Grant Provided by the
California Workforce Investment Board

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California Regional Economies Project

The California Regional Economies Project (The Project) will provide California's economic and workforce development system with information about changing regional economies and labor markets. The Project is a joint effort of the California Workforce Investment Board and the California Economic Strategy Panel.

The Project will develop information that measures the performance of California's regional economies. This information will be a key resource in economic and workforce development planning, and a bridge connecting economic and workforce policies and programs at the state and regional levels.

The information will be compiled in reports for each of the nine California Economic Strategy Panel regions—Northern California, Northern Sacramento Valley, Greater Sacramento, Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, Central Sierra, Central Coast, Southern California, and the San Diego Border Region.

For each region, the Project will produce both a regional economy report and an industry cluster or cross-regional economic and labor study. These products will be presented and discussed at regional forums beginning in Fall 2003. In addition, the Project will publish monographs on key economic and workforce development issues in 2003 and 2004.

The Project Team includes Collaborative Economics (www.coecon.com), Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy, (www.ccsce.com), California Center for Regional Leadership (www.calregions.org), and JK, Inc.

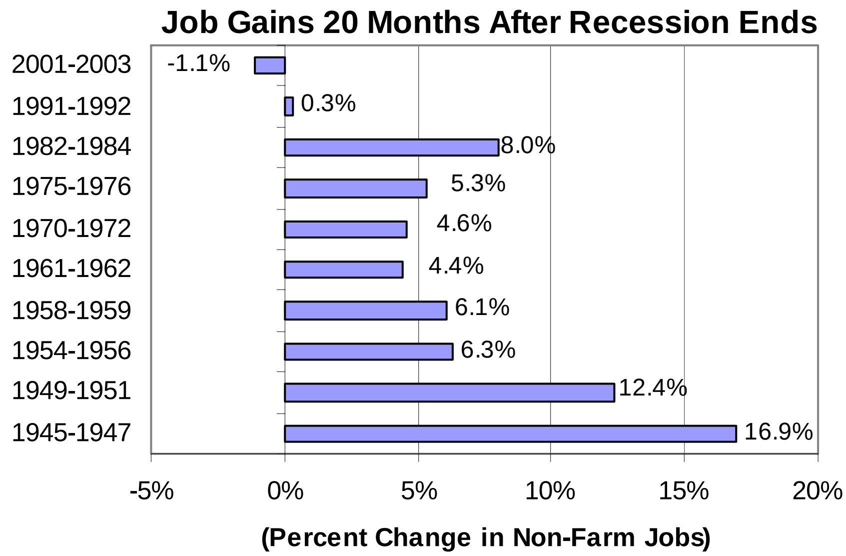
The *California Workforce Investment Board* was established in 1998 to provide strategic guidance to the state's workforce investment system. For more information, visit http://www.calwia.org.

The bipartisan *California Economic Strategy Panel* was established in 1993 to develop a statewide vision and strategy to guide public policy decisions for economic growth and competitiveness. For more information visit www.commerce.ca.gov/economy.

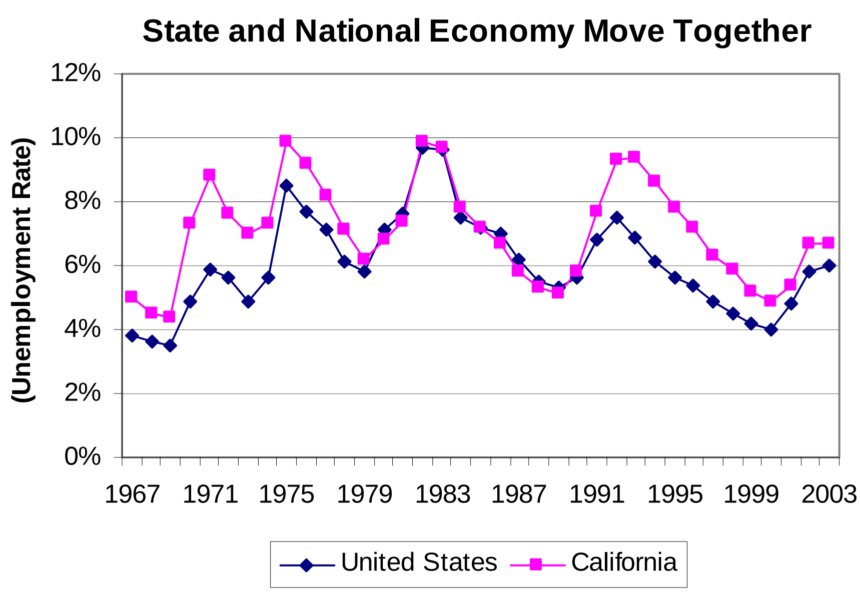
For more information about the Project, contact Ed Kawahara at ekawahara@commerce.ca.gov or 916-324-9234.

The State and National Economic Context

The nation is in the midst of the weakest jobs recovery since the Great Depression. In every recession since World War II, job levels were higher 20 months after the recession ended, **except in the current period.** The average net new jobs gain 20 months after the last seven previous recessions is 5%. A 5% increase in national net new jobs in the 2001-2003 period would be equal to more than a 6.5 million gain. Instead, the nation has **lost an additional 1.5 million jobs since the end of the recession.**

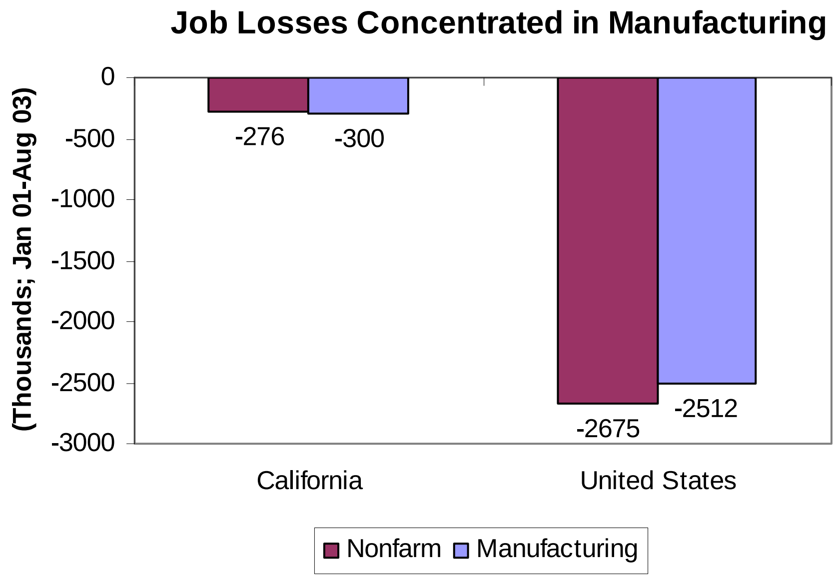


A strong national jobs recovery is essential for renewed job growth in California. While California can produce strong job and income growth when the national economy is growing, there are no cases when California prospered while the national economy was weak. In fact, as measured by unemployment or job and income growth, the state and nation have a long history of moving up and down together.

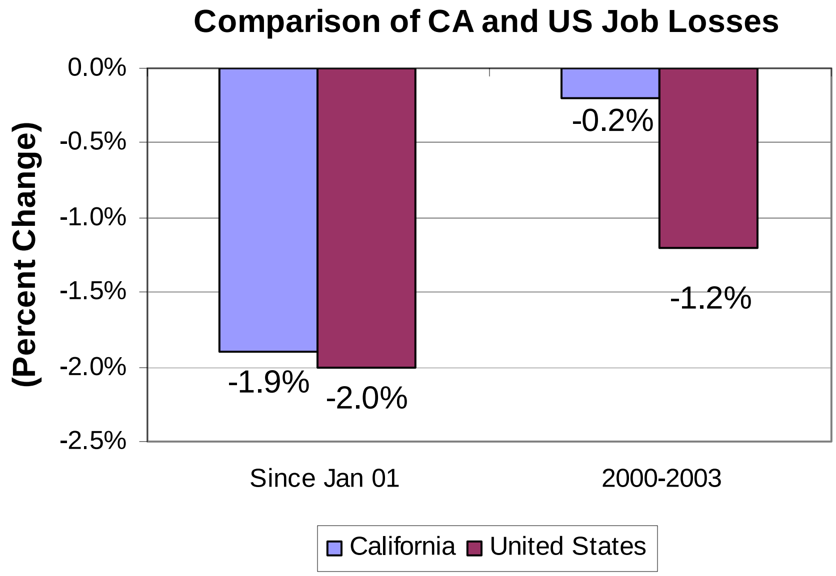


The only two times that the state and nation differed in economic cycles was in the early 70s and early 90s when California trailed the nation as the result of sharp cutbacks in defense spending.

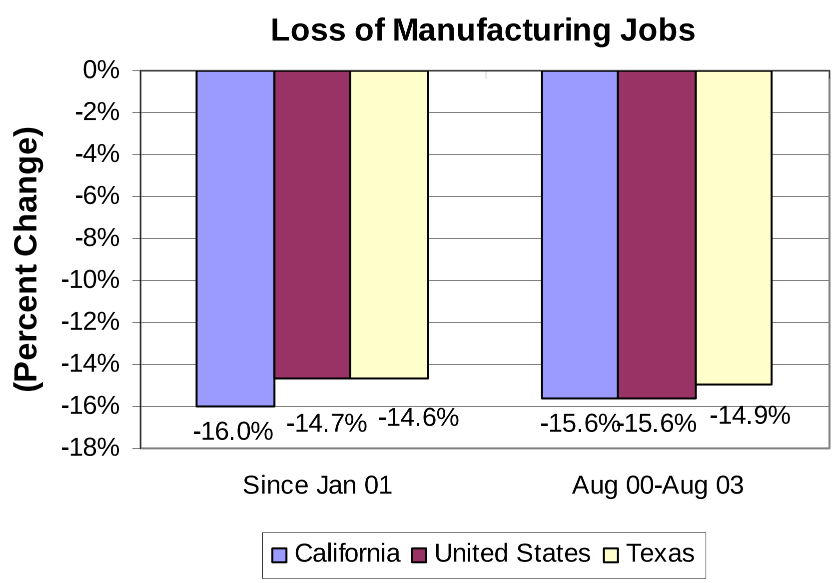
Since January 2001 when the recession began, California lost 276,000 nonfarm wage and salary jobs. During the same period, the state lost 300,000 manufacturing jobs. So, the state's entire recent job losses are accounted for by declines in manufacturing. The same picture emerges at the national level. Since January 2001, the nation lost 2.7 million jobs, of which 2.5 million were in manufacturing.



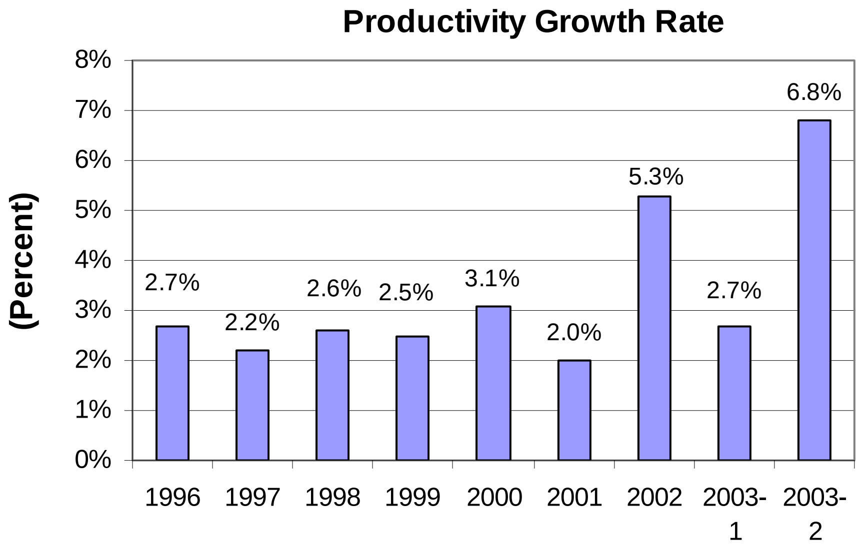
California has the same rate of job loss as the nation or has done a little bit better, depending on what time period is used to measure changes in job levels. Between January 2001 and August 2001, California lost 1.9% of the state's nonfarm jobs, while the nation lost 2.0%. When comparing average job levels in 2000 and 2003, state job levels are down 0.2% (26,600 jobs) while the nation's losses were 1.2%.



Manufacturing job losses were similar among California, Texas and the United States. Manufacturing job losses were approximately 15% since 2000 and did not vary much depending on what time period is used.



Productivity growth is one explanation of the "jobless" recovery. High productivity growth allows firms to produce more without needing additional workers and, in some cases, to produce more **with fewer workers.** Productivity growth has reached unusually high levels in 2002 and 2003. In 2002, productivity growth averaged 5.3% over 2001 levels. Roughly speaking, this level of productivity growth requires real GDP to grow at higher than 6.5% to reduce unemployment rates.



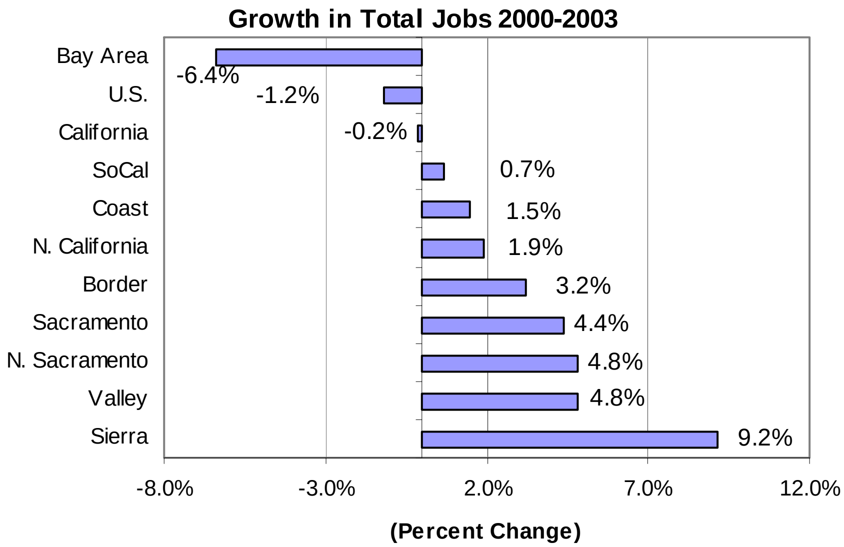
In the first two quarters of 2003, productivity growth is again averaging more than 5%. The estimated GDP gains of 4-5% for the rest of the year will not be enough to secure job growth. This is why, despite a turnaround in GDP growth, that it is almost mathematically certain that the nation will end the year with fewer net new jobs than in January 2003. And the labor force normally increases by 2 million per year.

Productivity growth is essential for long-term prosperity. Productivity growth allows profits and wages to increase and living standards to rise.

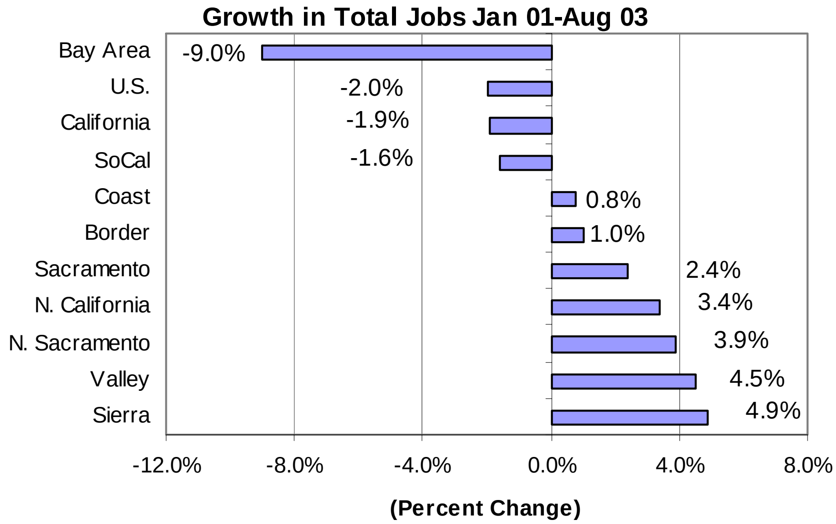
But, in the short-term, this exceptional productivity growth makes the job of getting back to full employment much more difficult. And this productivity growth explains "where" most of the lost manufacturing jobs went — not to another state, not even abroad (although some did), but simply lost because firms needed fewer workers to meet rising sales levels.

Job Growth Centered in Rural Regions

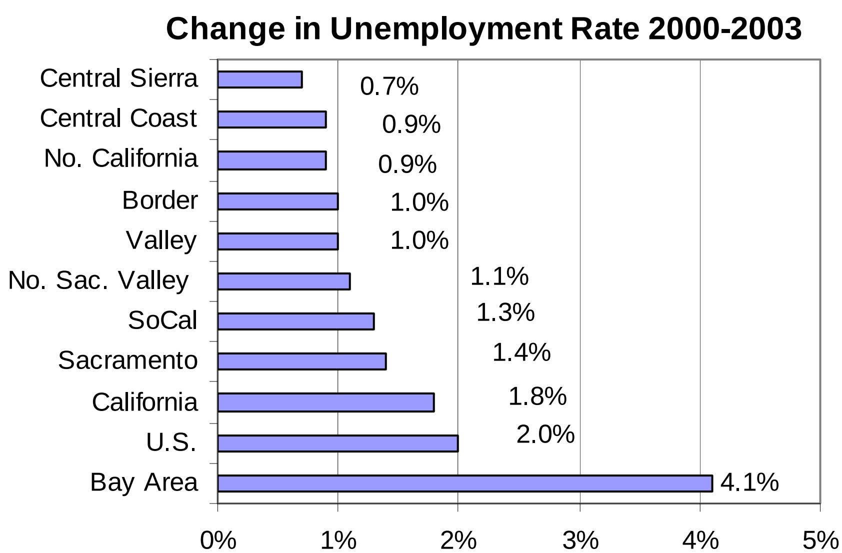
The Bay Area is the only region that lost jobs between 2000 and 2003. The Bay Area lost 253,300 jobs comparing the annual average job levels in 2000 and 2003. The state lost 26,600 jobs. The other eight regions **added 226,700 net new jobs.** Job gains of more than 4% were recorded in the Central Sierra, Greater Sacramento, Northern Sacramento Valley (NSV) and San Joaquin Valley regions. Southern California posted a small (0.7%) job increase. The NSV Region experienced a 4.8% job increase during the 2000-2003 period tied with the San Joaquin Valley for the second best net new job growth record in the State. The NSV Region is composed of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, and Tehama Counties.



The overall pattern of regional employment growth does not change much even if one looks at the period starting at the beginning of the recession in January 2001. From January 2001 through August 2003, the Bay Area lost 9.0% of the region's job base. Southern California had a job decline of 1.6%, less than the nation's 2.0% job loss, and **all other regions of the state showed job gains,** led by Sacramento and four of the State's five rural regions.

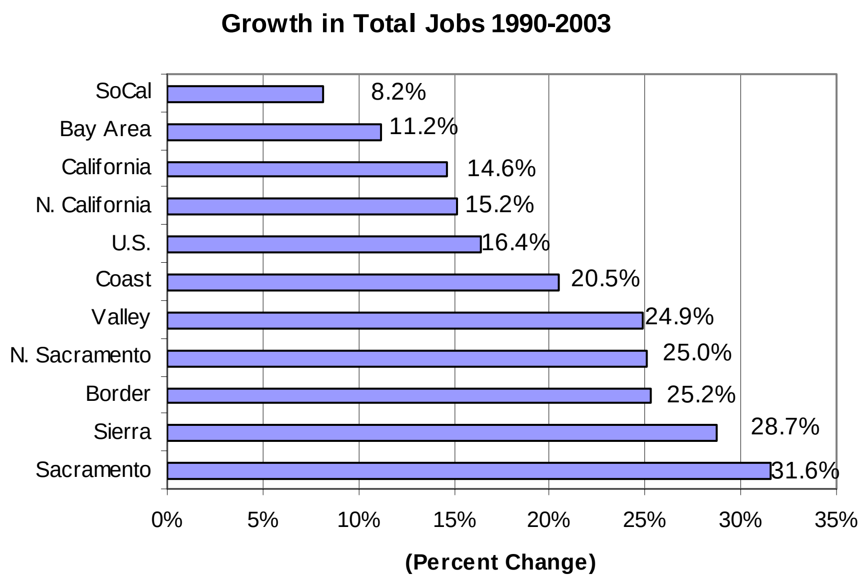


The Bay Area had the largest increase in unemployment rates among California regions since 2000. Bay Area unemployment rates increased by 4.1%, from 2.6% in 2000 to 6.7% so far in 2003. **Every other region of the state, including southern California, had a smaller increase in unemployment rates than California or the nation.** The Bay Area went from having the lowest regional unemployment rate in California to being near the state average. The NSV Region's unemployment rate increased by a modest 1.1%, which was less than the increase in unemployment for California and the U.S and far less than that for the Bay Area.



Comparison of Regions

The Bay Area and Southern California had the lowest job growth rate since 1990 among the state's nine regions. Net new jobs in the Bay Area increased by 11.2% compared to the nation's 16.4% gain. Only Southern California with an 8.2% increase trailed the Bay Area. The Greater Sacramento region had the largest gain at 31.6%. The NSV Region posted a respectable 25% increase in net new jobs over the 1990-2003 period, which was greater than the U.S., California and the two largest regions in the State, the Bay Area and Southern California.



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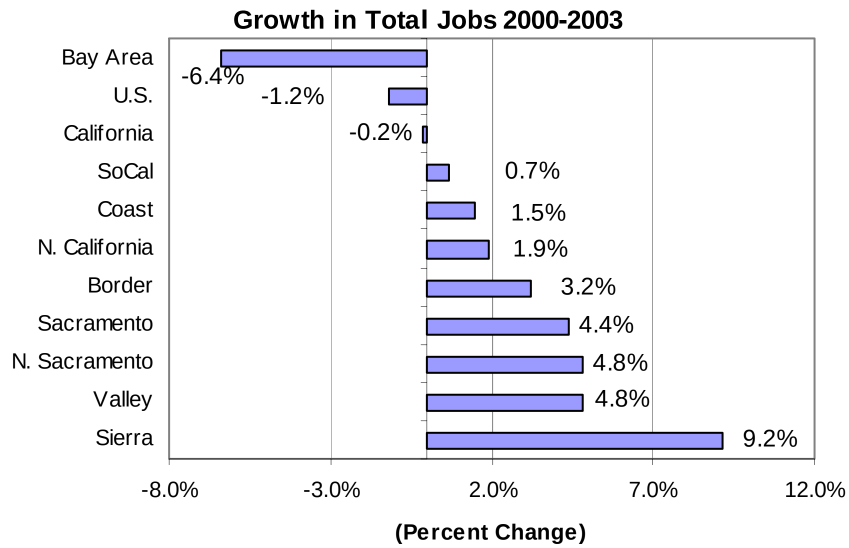
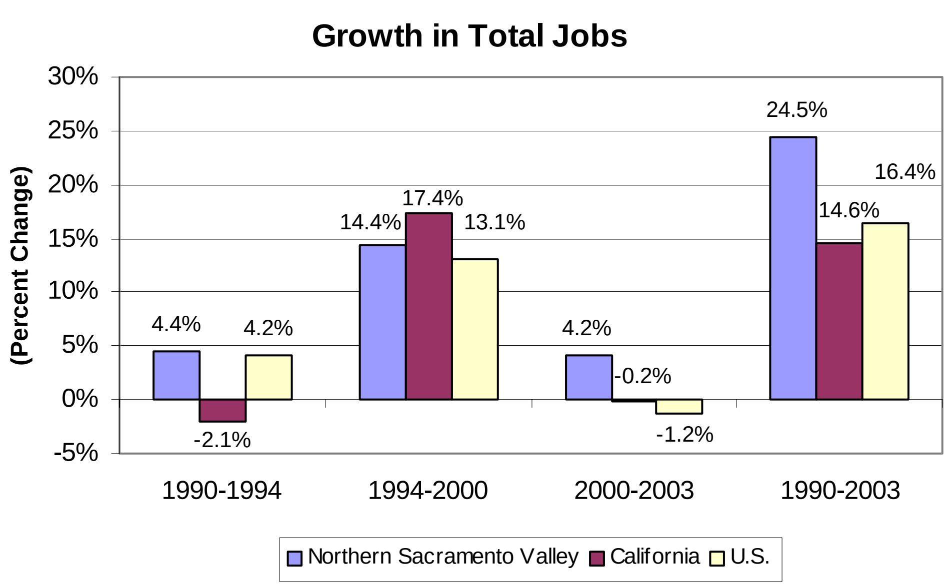
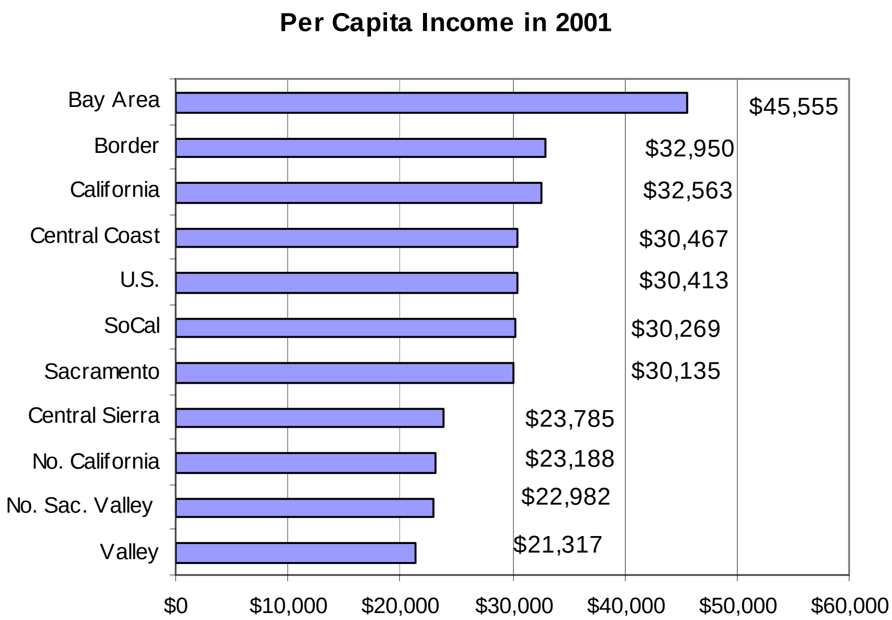


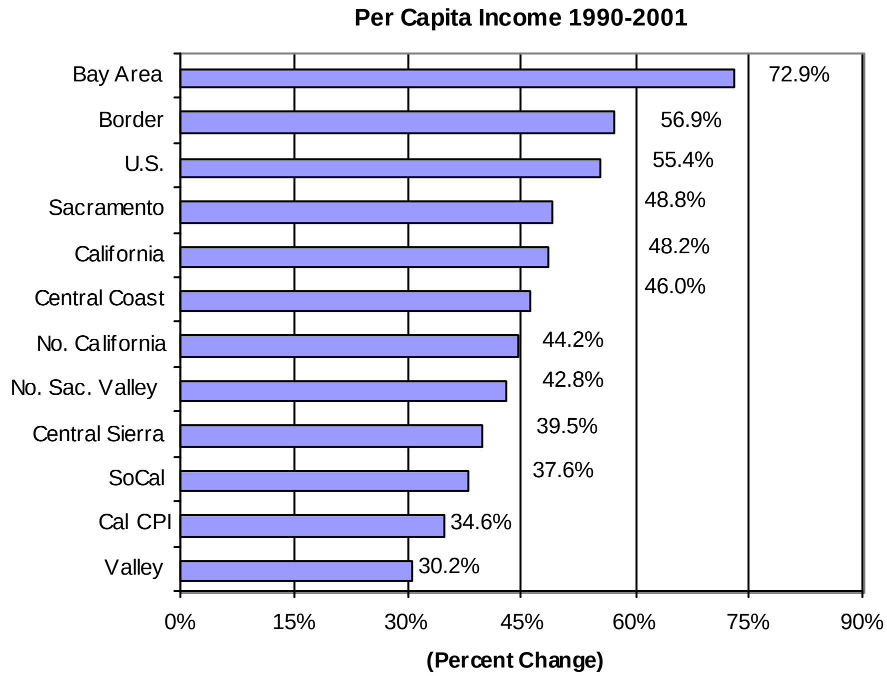
Relative net new job growth in the NSV can be broken down into three distinct periods. Job growth during the early 90's exceeded that for both California and the Nation and maintained a high level of job growth during the 1994-2000 period remaining higher than the Nation, but less than that of California. In fact the NSV exceeded the job growth in California and the Nation during the 2000-2003 period as well as throughout the entire 1990-2003 period, recording an impressive growth of 24.5% compared to 14.6% for the State and 16.4% for the Nation.



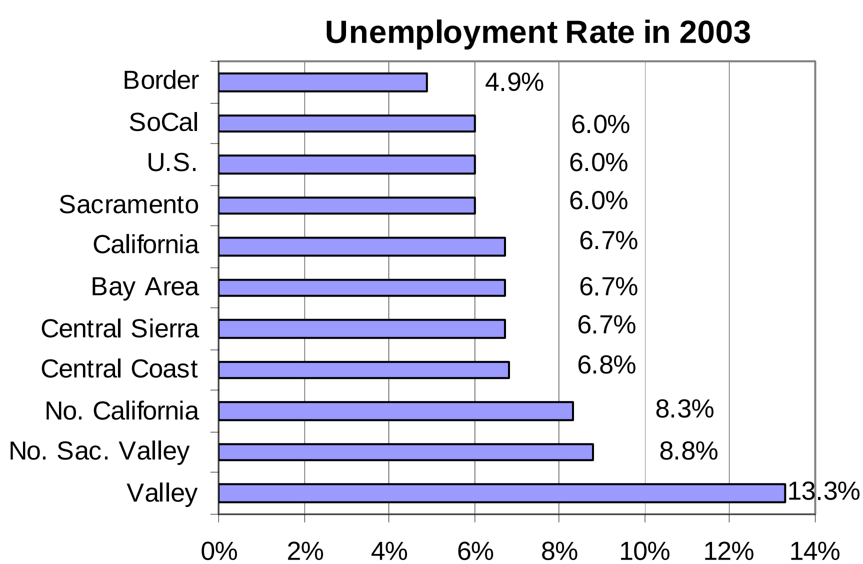
Per capita income for all regions in the State demonstrates clearly the three-tier character of income distribution. The Bay Area stands alone in per capita income at $45.5 thousand. California, the U.S. and four regions follow with per capita income levels between $32.9 and $30.1 thousand. The NSV Region along with three other rural regions hold down the lowest tier with per capita incomes between $23.7 and $21.3 thousand.



Per capita income growth between 1990 and 2001 further reveals that the three tier characteristics of per capita income in the State changed little during the past decade. The Bay Area led the way with a 72.9% increase in per capita income. The Second tier remained the same with the exception of Southern California, which dropped to the bottom of the third tier regions in per capita income growth, below the NSV Region and other rural regions. Only the San Joaquin Valley failed to keep pace with the California CPI.



The NSV Region had one of the highest unemployment rates in the State in 2003, 8.8%. This is higher than California, the U.S. and all regions other than the San Joaquin Valley, which stood at 13.3%. In contrast to the job and income growth previously presented, there is a great deal of parity among the regions in terms of their unemployment rates. The Bay Area and Southern California share an approximate unemployment rate of between 6.0% and 6.8% with Sacramento the Central Sierra and the Central Coast. The Border Region is clearly better off than other regions with an unemployment rate of 4.9%.



Average wages for the rural regions of California in 2002 show the disparity between these regions and the average wage for California. This disparity is the major reason for the lower per capita income which is persistent in rural California.

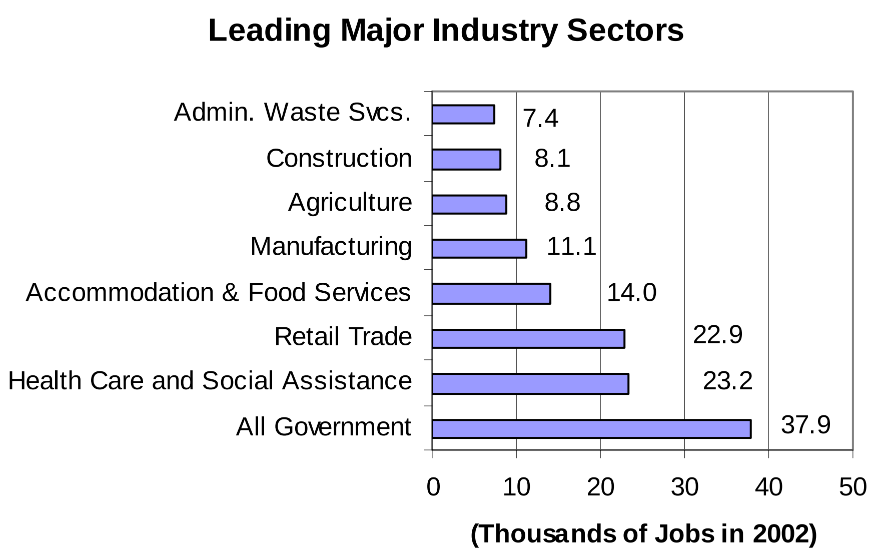
Major Industry Sectors in the NSV Region

The major industry categories for reporting jobs data have changed with the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Some of the major industry categories like Construction, Manufacturing, Financial Activities, Wholesale Trade, Farm and Government, have either identical or similar names to the previous SIC-based categories and cover approximately the same set of industries and workers. The NAICS Retail Trade category is the same as before, but without eating and drinking establishments, which have been moved to the new Leisure and Hospitality industry.

Some major industry categories are new including Professional and Business Services, Information, Educational and Health Services, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities and Leisure and Hospitality. Within the NAICS major industry categories are many new industry categories like telecommunications, ISPs, software publishing, childcare, and couriers.

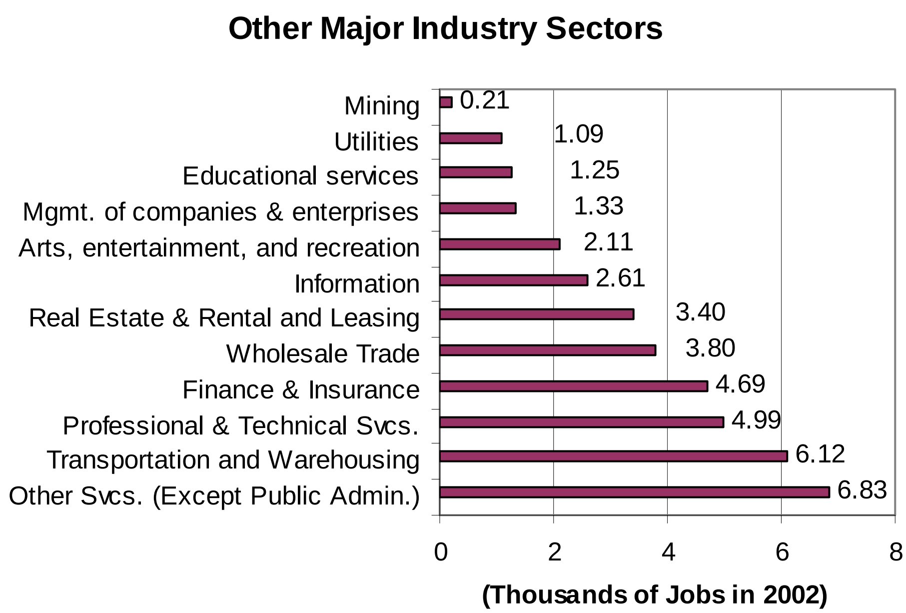
The NSV Region had 171.5 thousand jobs in 2002. Government, federal, state and local, the largest employer in the region, totaled 37.9 thousand jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance ranked second with 23.2 thousand jobs and Retail Trade followed with 22.9 thousand jobs. Accommodations and Food Services was fourth with 14.0 thousand jobs.

Historically significant industries, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Construction had 11.1, 8.8, and 8.1 thousand employees respectively while a new Category added by NAICS, Administrative and Waste Services had 7.4 thousand employees.

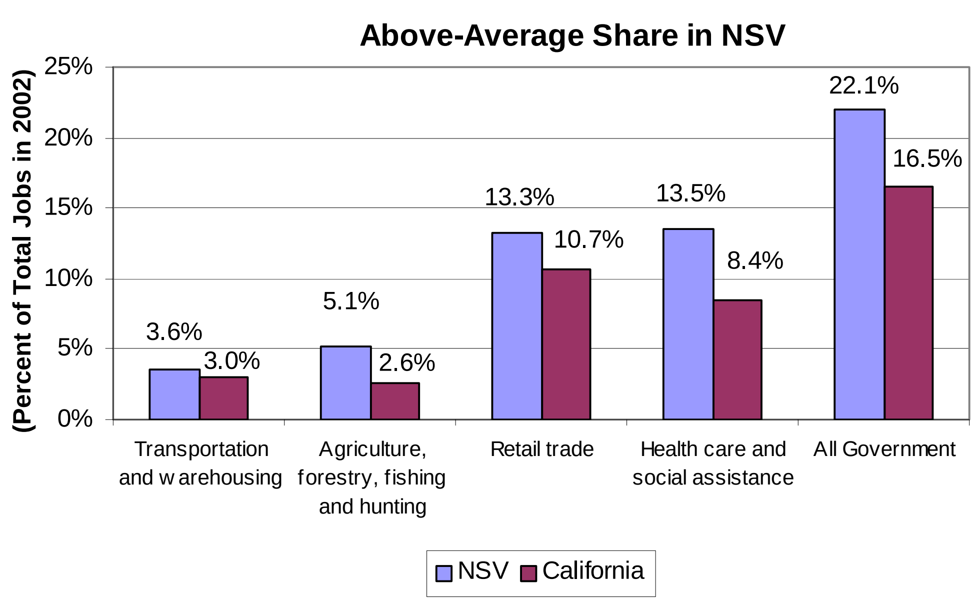


In addition to these sectors a number of other industries, many of which are new in the NAICS system, joined those already mentioned as a significant component of the NSV economic base. For example, Other Services (except public administration) had 6.8

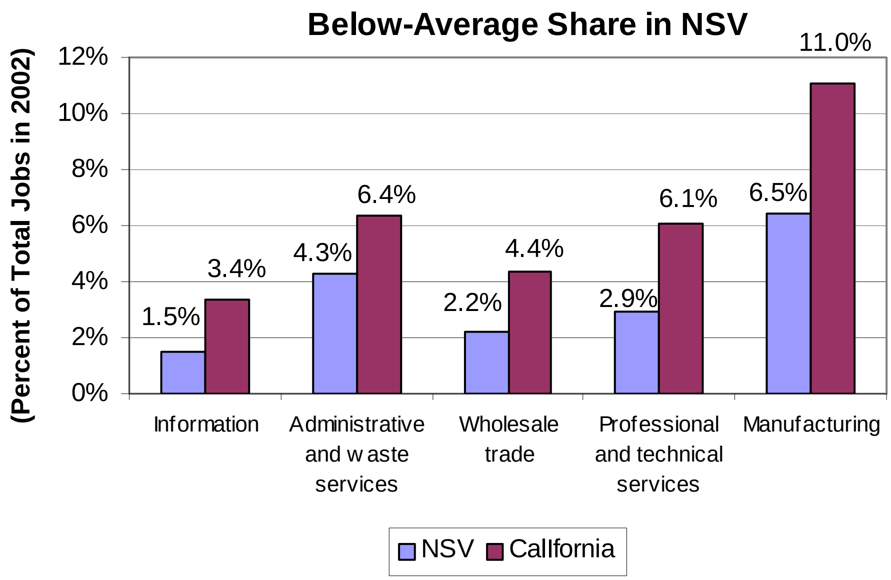
thousand jobs in 2002 and Transportation and Warehousing had over 6 thousand jobs. Professional & Technical services had almost 5 thousand jobs followed by finance and insurance at 4.7 thousand, Wholesale Trade at 3.8 thousand and Real Estate & Rental and Leasing at 3.4 thousand.



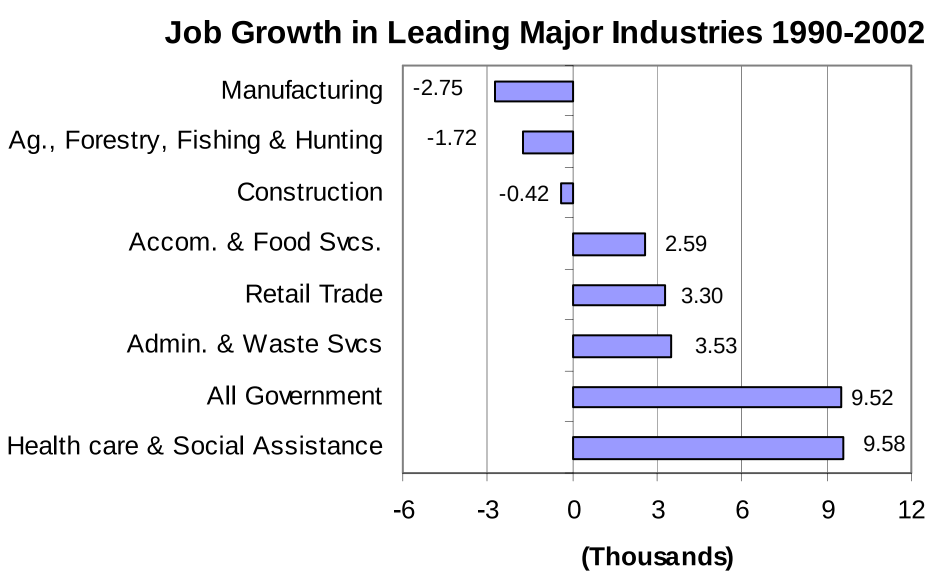
The distribution of jobs by major industry group in the NSV Region differs significantly from the statewide pattern. Above average shares of employment are found in the three largest regional industries, government, health care and social assistance and retail trade. Other industries showing above average employment are agriculture and transportation and warehousing.



Those industries showing a below-average share of employment include Manufacturing, Professional and Technical services, Wholesale Trade, Administration and Waste Services and Information.

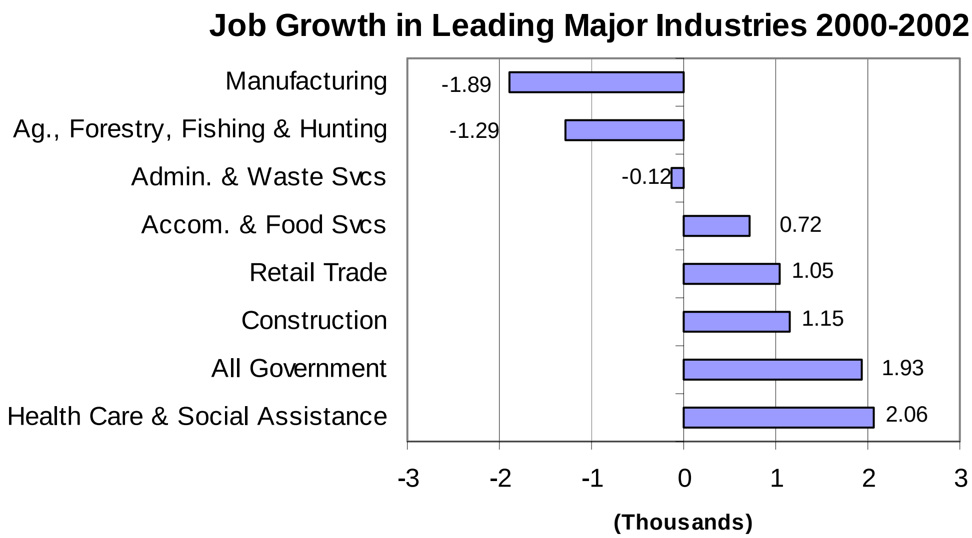


Two of the top employers in the NSV Region led in job growth throughout the 1990-2002 period, Health Care and Social Assistance and All Government with an increase in net new jobs of approximately 10 thousand each. Administrative and Waste Services was third with an increase of 3.5 thousand followed by Retail Trade at 3.3 thousand and Accommodations and Food Services at 2.6 thousand.

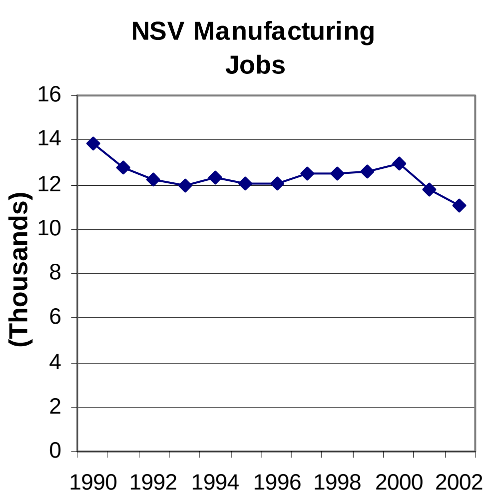


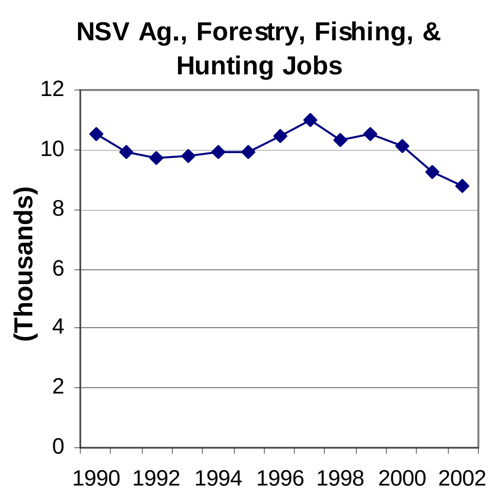
Since 2000 the Construction industry has grown by 1.2 thousand net new jobs placing third behind Health Care and Social Assistance at 2.2 thousand and All Government at

1.9 thousand. Retail Trade continued to grow adding over 1 thousand net new jobs in the region.

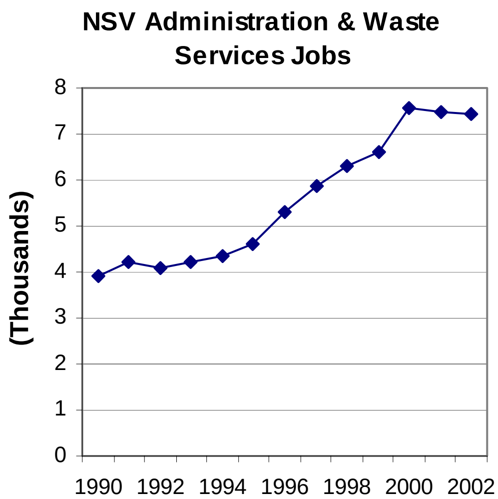


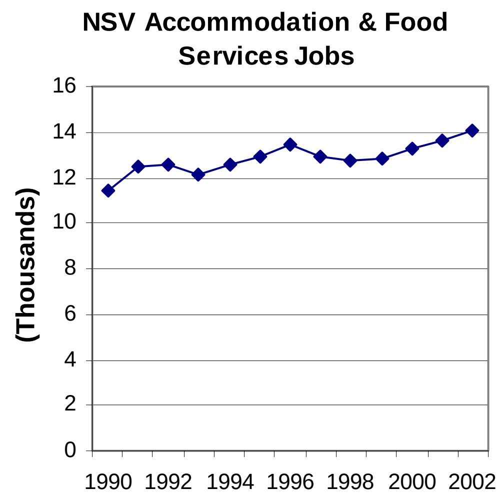
The following line charts can additionally illustrate the growth of these industries between 1990-2002. Manufacturing jobs have been stable in the NSV since their decline between 1990 and 1993. However, there has been a sharp drop in net new jobs provided in the Manufacturing industry since 2000. The Agricultural industry remained fairly steady in net new jobs provided from 1991 until its peak in 1997. It has been in decline since then.



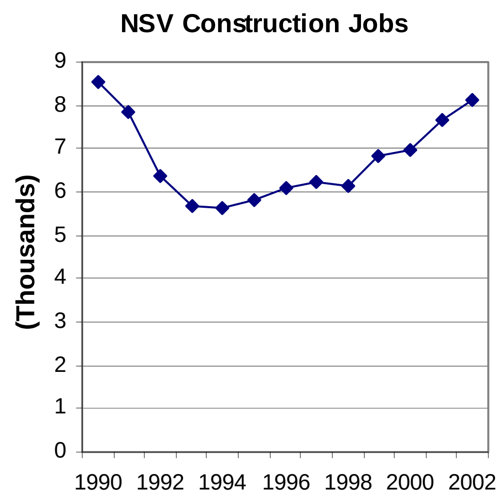


Administration and Waste Services has shown a steady growth trend in net new jobs provided since 1992 until a sharp drop began in 2000. Accommodations & Food Services net new jobs provided have been increasing at a fairly steady pace since 1990.

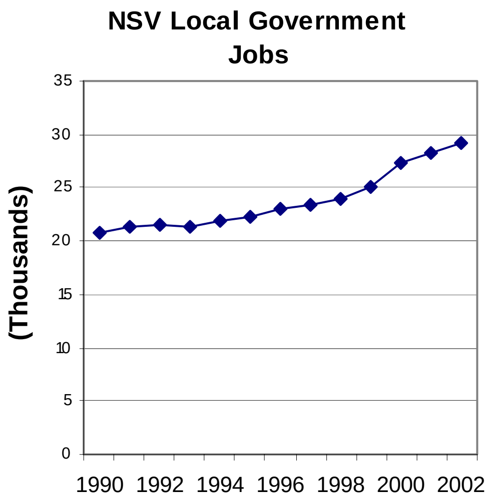


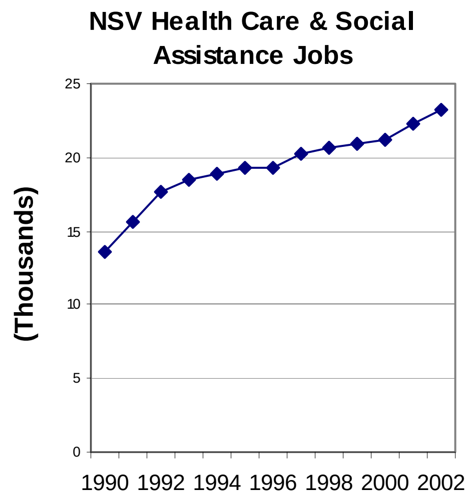


Retail Trade jobs also have shown a fairly steady increase since 1990. However, construction dramatically declined in the number of net new jobs provided until 1993, but has been increasing since then to the end of the 1990-2002 period.



Local Government has provided a steady increase in net new jobs since 1990 as has Health Care & Social Assistance, but the latter category is increasing net new jobs at a much faster pace.





NSV Economic Base

The term economic base is usually limited to those industries that export their products and services outside the jurisdiction that comprises the study area leaving out those industries that primarily or exclusively serve the local population base. This convention, however, is becoming more difficult to maintain since many industries now serve both the local population and the export market extensively.

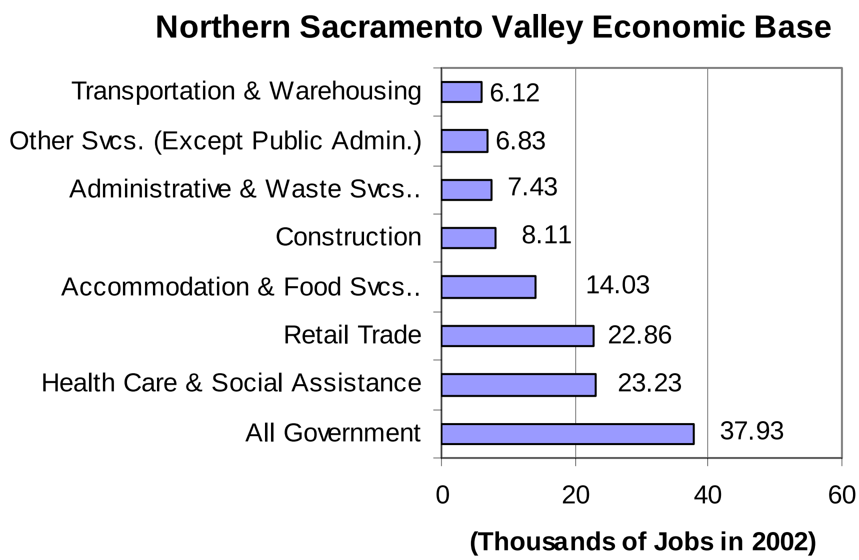
Therefore, this analysis of the NSV as well as the analysis for the other four rural regions in the state (Central Sierra, Central Coast, N. California and San Joaquin Valley) will include both local serving and export industries in our definition of the economic base. The criteria for selecting the components of the economic base will be those with the greatest job growth from 1994 to 2002.

Based on these criteria, industries included in the NSV economic base for analysis are the following*

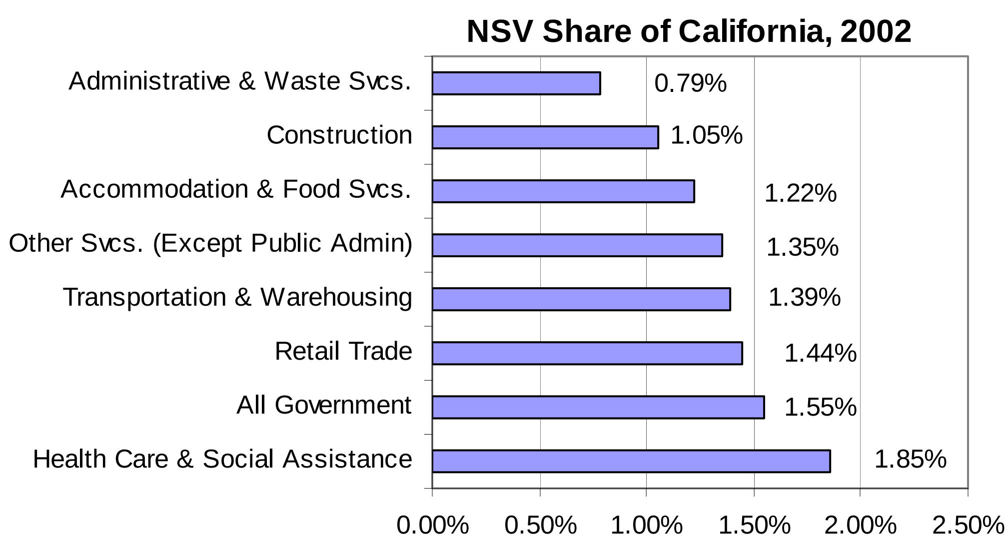
All Government
Health Care & Social Assistance
Retail Trade
Accommodations & Food Service
Construction
Administrative & Waste Services
Other Services (Except Public Administration)
Transportation & Warehousing

* See Appendix A for a description of these NAICS categories

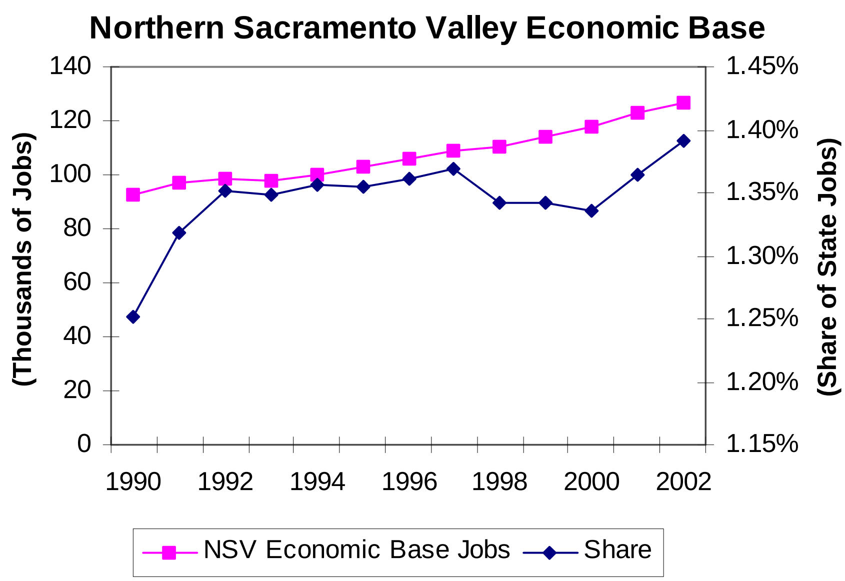
All Government led major job providers in the NSV Region in 2002 with 38 thousand jobs. All Government was followed by Health Care & Social Assistance, which provided 23.2 thousand jobs in 2002. Retail trade ranked third providing 22.8 thousand jobs followed by Accommodations & Food Services providing just over 14 thousand jobs.



The level of concentration of these industries in the NSV Region is shown by their share of the jobs in each industry compared to California. Health Care & Social Assistance in the NSV Region is providing 1.61% of the jobs in this industry in California. All Government ranks second with a concentration level of 1.31%. Retail Trade, Transportation & Warehousing, Other Services (Except Public Administration) and Accommodations and Food Services all have rates of concentration in excess of 1% indicating a high level of concentration.

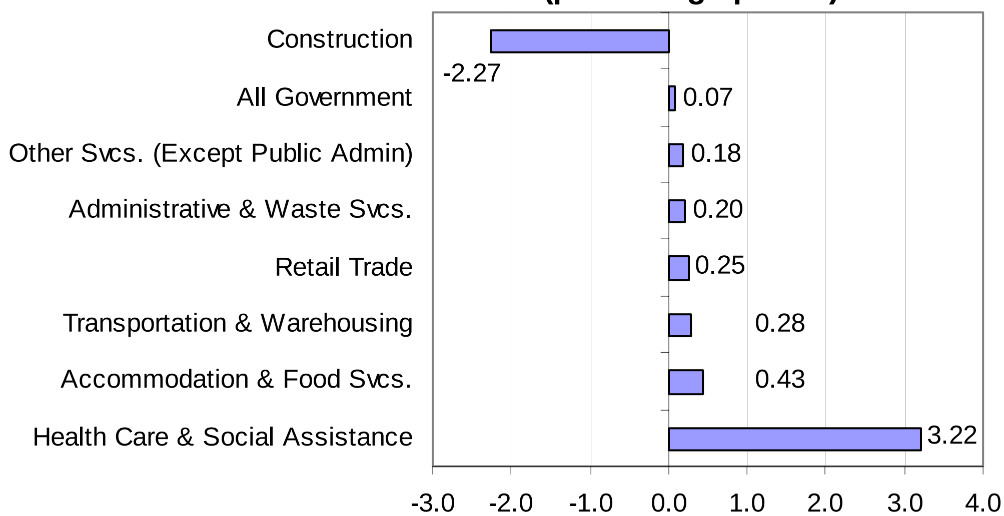


The concentration of jobs in the NSV Region overall is demonstrated by the following graphic which shows that the NSV Region's share of all California jobs in the eight industries selected for this analysis is over 1.20%, gaining and holding parity with the State from 1992 to 1998. After falling below the state in 1999, gains in job share since 2001 have brought the NSV back close to parity in 2002.

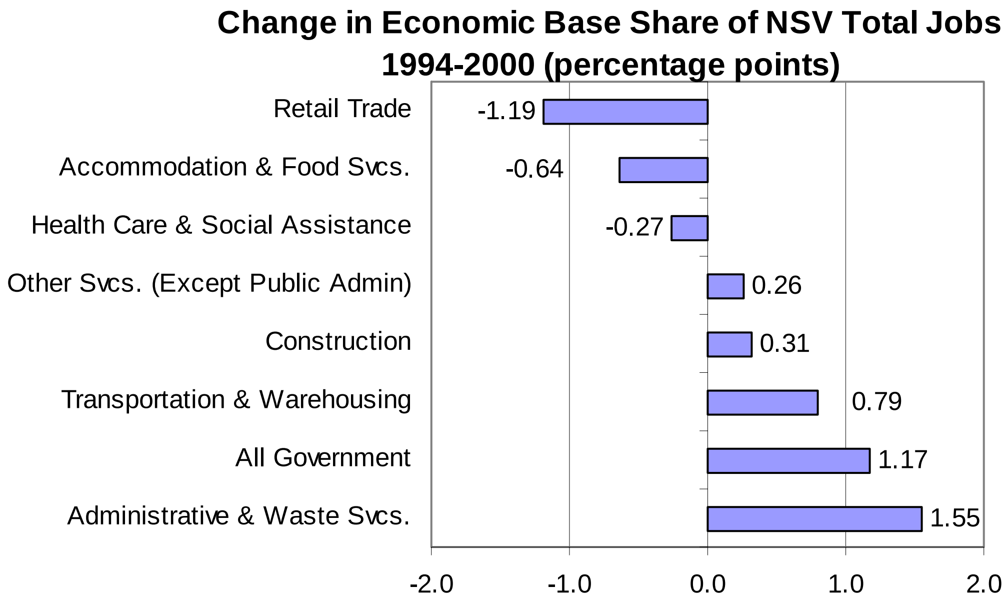


Another important consideration in analysis of the NSV economic base is the change in the mix of businesses in the area. This can be illustrated by the change in the percentage of jobs in each of the major industries that make up the economic base. For example, Health Care & Social Assistance increased its share of the jobs provided in the NSV Region by 3.22 percentage points between 1990 and 1994. Administrative & Waste Services increased its share of jobs by 0.43 percentage points during the same period. Other industries maintained their share or lost share. Construction lost local share of jobs during this time period.

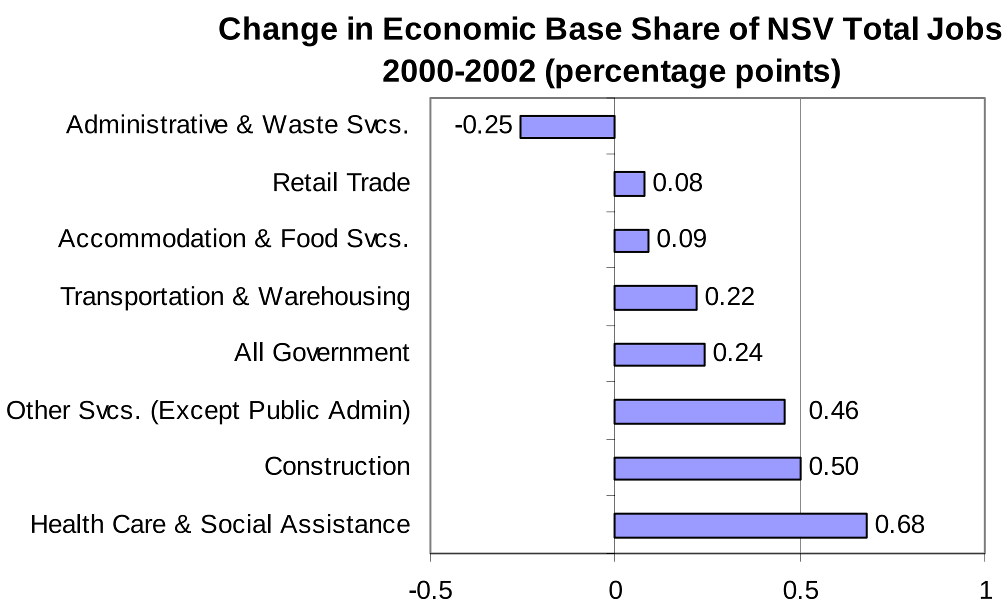
Change in Economic Base Share of NSV Total Jobs 1990-1994 (percentage points)



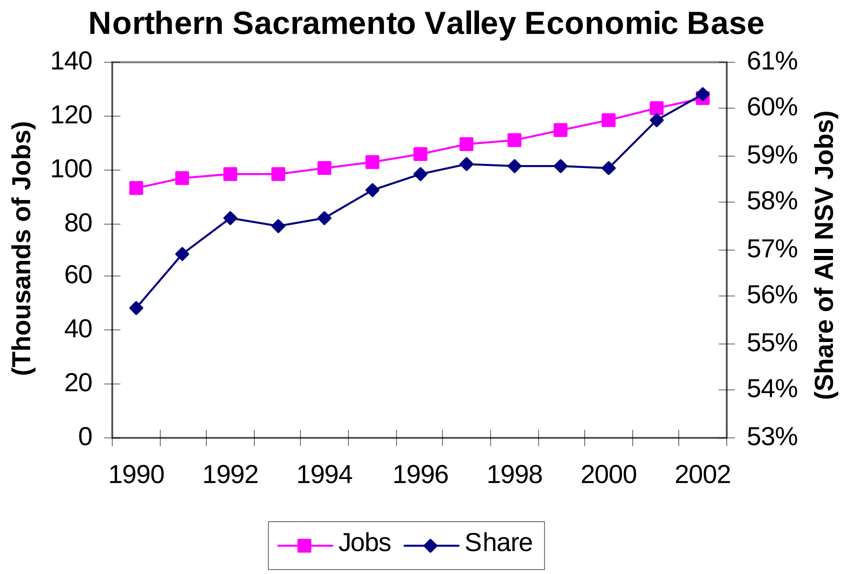
However, during the period 1994-2000 there were significant changes in the mix of industries in the NSV Region. Administrative and Waste Services became the leader in providing jobs while Health Care & Social Assistance 0.27 percentage points in its share of the local industry mix.



Still further change occurred in the 2000-2002 period with Health Care & Social Assistance regaining its lead in percentage of total jobs provided in the NSV Region compared to Administrative & Waste Services which lost local share and fell into last place.



How the mix of the key local industries changed over the entire 1990-2002 period is shown by the line graph below. This graph shows that the eight major industries in this analysis increased from approximately 90,000 jobs in 1990 to approximately 120,000 jobs in 2002. Their share of all jobs in the NSV Region rose from approximately 56% of the total to over 60% during the 1990-2002 period.



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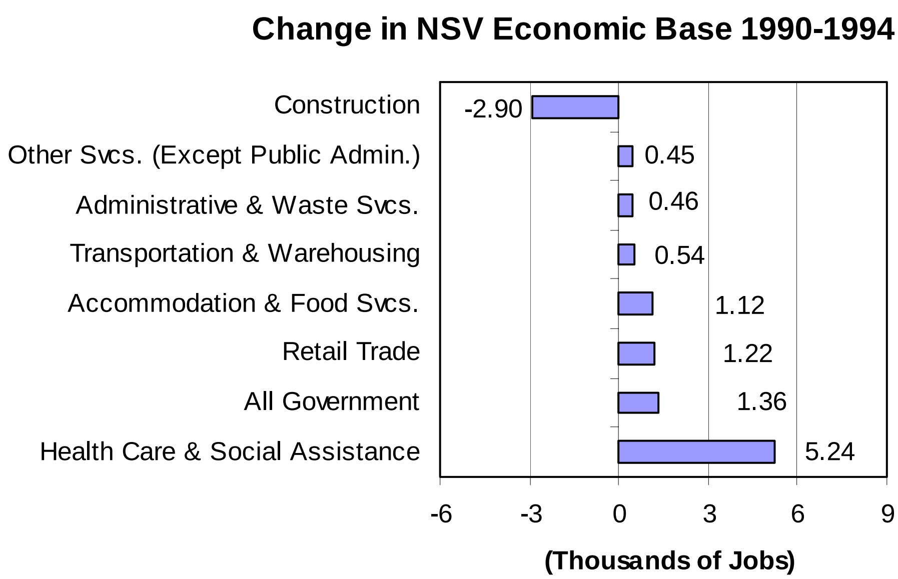
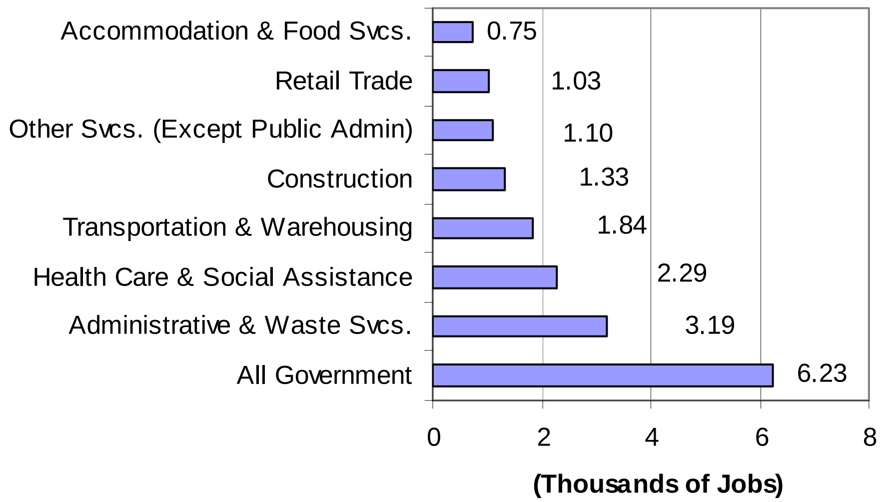
Changes in the provision of net new jobs by industry in NSV economic base over the 1990-2002 period have been varied. The following tables show those changes during selected segments of the overall period to emphasize the extent of the changes and the pace of change.

During the 1990-1994 segment of the 1990-2002 period, NSV firms in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry provided over 5,200 net new jobs, more than all other leading job providers combined. All government, Retail Trade and Accommodations & Food Services industry firms combined for approximately 3,600 with the balance, approximately 1,500 being provided by Transportation & Warehousing, Administrative and Waste Services and Other Services. Construction lost a net of 2,900 jobs during the early 90's.



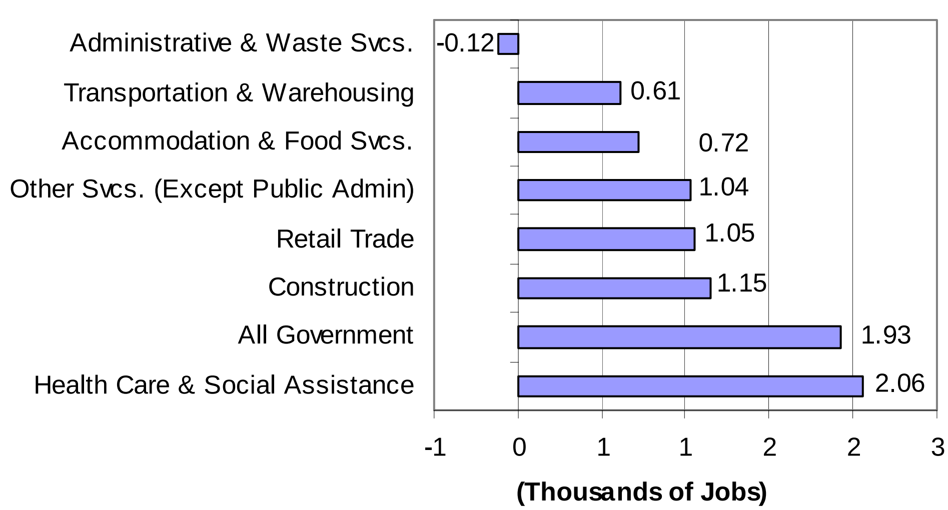
During the second half of the 1990-2000 period, All Government provided an increase in net new jobs of over 6,200, Administrative & Waste Services provided over 3,100 and Health Care and Social Assistance provided approximately 3,300. Transportation & Warehousing, Construction, Other Services, Retail Trade and Accommodations & Food Services combined to provide just over 6,000 net new jobs which was less than the net new jobs provided by All Government during this period.

Change in NSV Economic Base 1994-2000

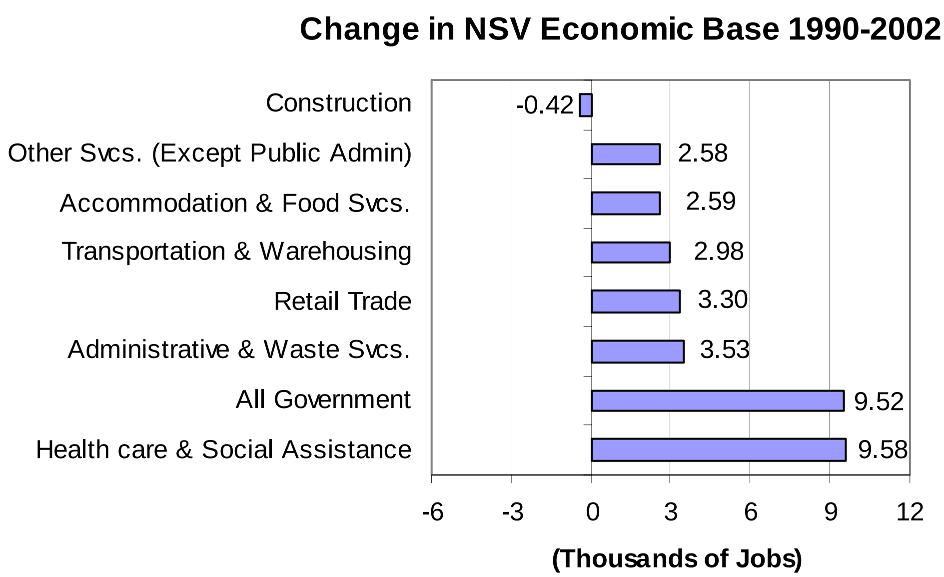


The most recent period 2000-2002 showed a continuation of trends beginning in the 1994-2000 period with some exceptions. Administrative & Waste Services showed a net loss of 120 jobs compared to an increase of over 3,000 during the previous period and Health Care & Social Assistance and All Government reversed their positions as leaders in the provision of net new jobs.

Change in NSV Economic Base 2000-2002



Over the entire period, 1990-2002 Health Care & Social Assistance and All Government established themselves as the leaders in the provision of net new jobs in the NSV Region. with a total increase of over 19,000 net new jobs. Administrative & Waste Services and Retail Trade with followed them just over 6,500 net new jobs during the period and Transportation & Warehousing Accommodations & Food Services and Other Services contributing just over 8,000 net new jobs.

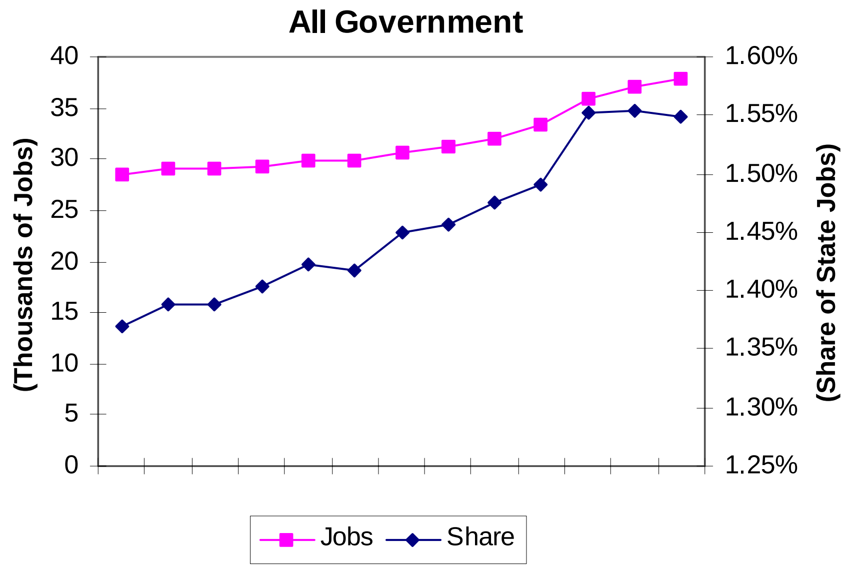


In terms of percentage net change in the provision of net new jobs during the 1990-2002 period similar trends were in evidence. Therefore for estimation of future net job growth the probability is that the relative ranking between net job providers established during the 1990-2002 period will continue unless major exogenous changes alter major economic trends.

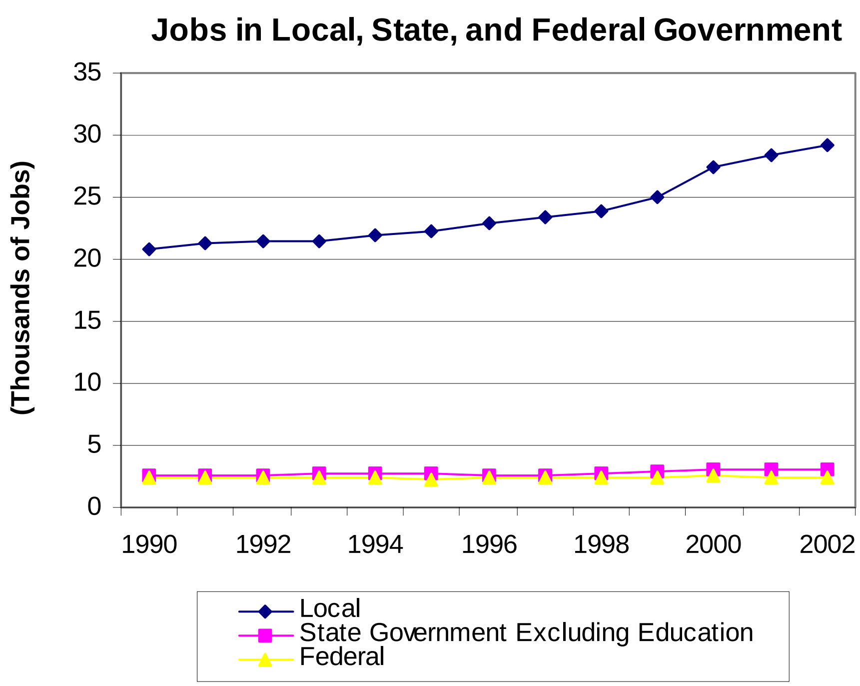
The following graphics provide more detailed information on each of the eight leading job-providing industries in the NSV Region selected for this analysis. A review of this detail will demonstrate that the trends in the parent industry is not necessarily representative of each component included

All Government

The NAICS description of All Government includes federal, state and local jobs, but separates out education. The combined net new jobs provided by All Government in the NSV Region has grown steadily in proportion to all job growth in the All Government category. In other words, the growth in All Government in the NSV Region was slower that that for the State as a whole but reached approximate parity in 2000. Since then, growth in All Government relative to this category for the State as a whole has declined.



The relative growth of All Government in the NSV Region is led primarily by local government, increasing from approximately 20,000 in 1990 to almost 30,000 in 2002. Half of this growth in the provision of net new jobs has been since 1998. Growth in federal and state government shows the same trend, but increases have been modest compared to local government.

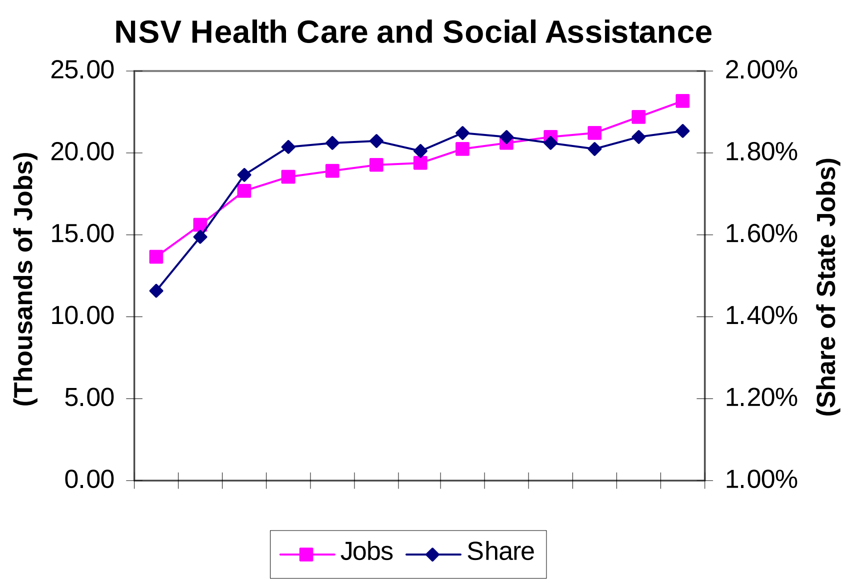


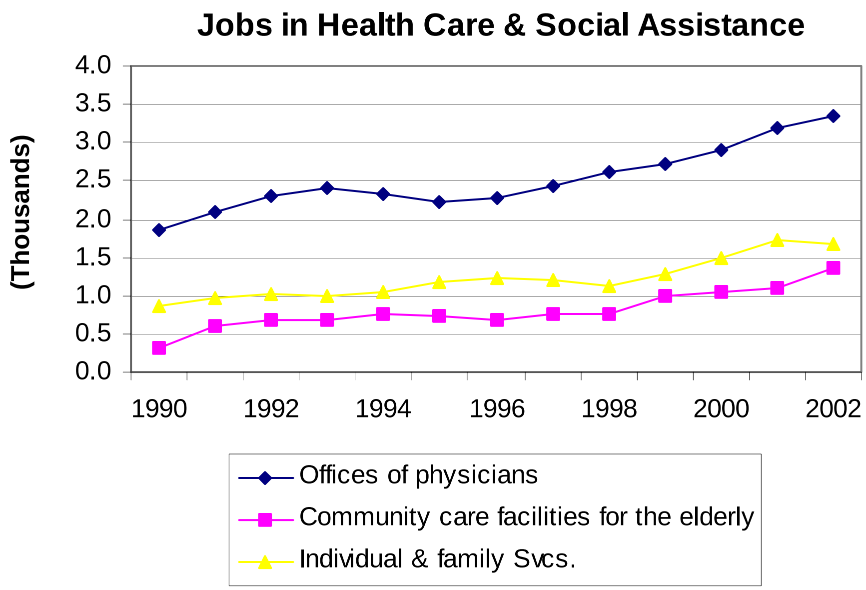
Northern Sacramento Valley Government (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Local government	20.78	21.93	27.35	29.20
State education	2.60	2.60	3.10	3.20
State government excluding education	2.57	2.74	2.99	3.09
Federal government	2.46	2.50	2.56	2.44

Source: California Employment Development Department

Health Care & Social Assistance

Health Care & Social Assistance is growing rapidly throughout the State, including the NSV Region. Total net new jobs provided by firms in this industry between 1990 and 2002 are over 9,000, led by offices of physicians, community care facilities for the elderly and individual and family services. Hospitals are the major source of net new jobs providing over 7,200 in 2002, up from 5.500 in 1990.



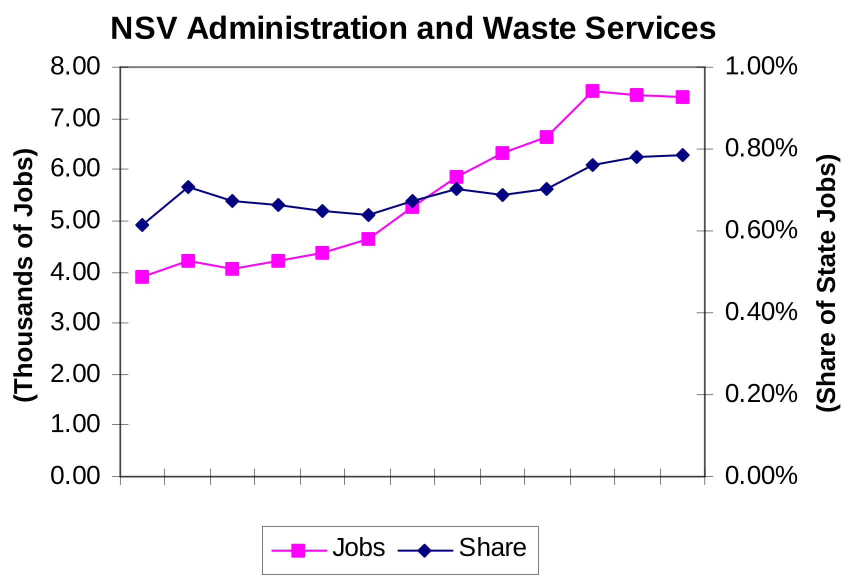


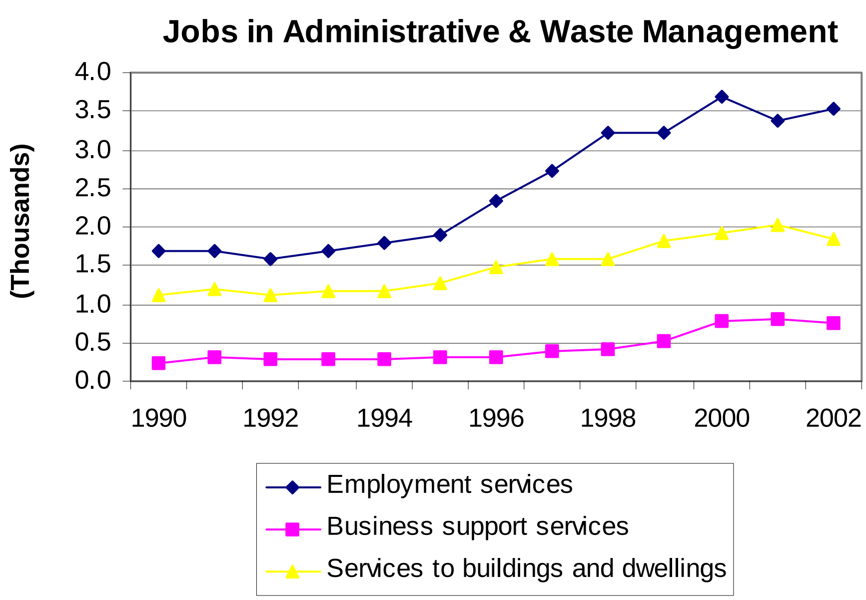
Northern Sacramento Valley Health Care & Social Assistance (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Offices of physicians	1.87	2.32	2.91	3.36
Offices of dentists	0.86	1.16	1.27	1.33
Offices of other health practitioners	0.55	0.79	0.80	0.95
Outpatient care centers	0.32	0.49	0.29	0.41
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	0.15	0.29	0.33	0.37
Home health care services	0.23	0.59	0.66	0.91
Other ambulatory health care services	0.03	0.10	0.29	0.31
General medical and surgical hospitals	5.48	6.78	7.17	7.26
Nursing care facilities	1.08	2.18	1.92	2.01
Residential mental health facilities	0.94	0.94	1.12	1.21
Community care facilities for the elderly	0.32	0.76	1.06	1.35
Other residential care facilities	0.17	0.23	0.37	0.53
Individual and family services	0.85	1.04	1.49	1.68
Emergency and other relief services	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.17
Vocational rehabilitation services	0.38	0.51	0.65	0.63
Child day care services	0.37	0.61	0.68	0.75

Source: California Employment Development Department

Administration & Waste Services

Administration & Waste Services is a new category added by NAICS. This category includes employment services, which has been a leader in the provision of net new jobs Nationally as well as Statewide. The overall trend of increases in Administrative & Waste Services jobs in the NSV Region began in 1990, permanently passed in its share of Statewide increases in 1995 and remained positive until 2000, when it stabilized. Increases were driven by employment services with other industries playing a minor role.





Northern Sacramento Valley Administrative & Waste Services (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Office administrative services	0.13	0.07	0.27	0.25
Employment services	1.69	1.79	3.69	3.53
Business support services	0.22	0.29	0.78	0.75
Travel arrangement and reservation services	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.13
Investigation and security services	0.28	0.34	0.39	0.47
Services to buildings and dwellings	1.11	1.18	1.92	1.86
Other support services	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.11
Waste collection	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.06
Waste treatment and disposal	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.17
Remediation and other waste services	0.00	0.076	0.00	0.00

Source: California Employment Development Department

Construction

The Construction industry in the NSV Region combines a variety of businesses that are participants in the construction process. Building foundation & exterior contractors, building equipment contractors and building finishing contractors lead it. These industries have shown steady increases in the number of net new jobs provided since 1994, passing the State average in job share in 1997 and remaining above the State average since.

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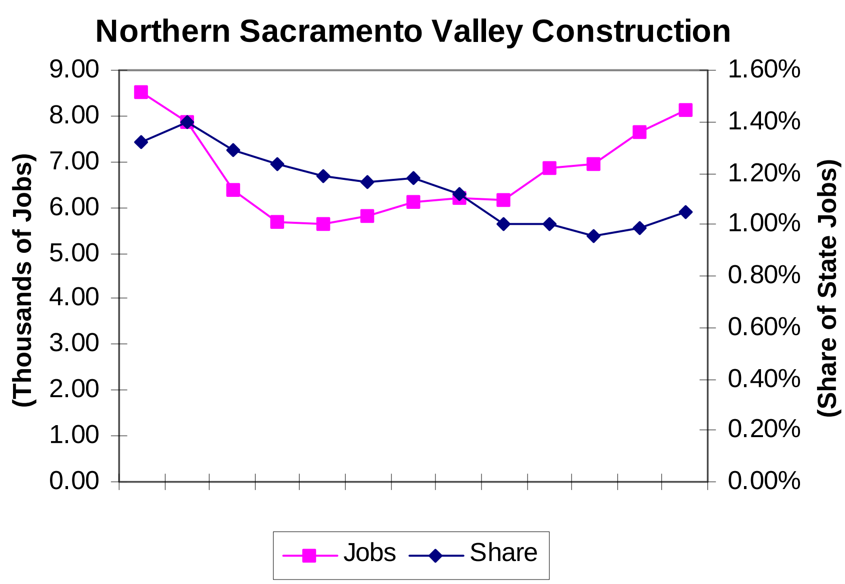
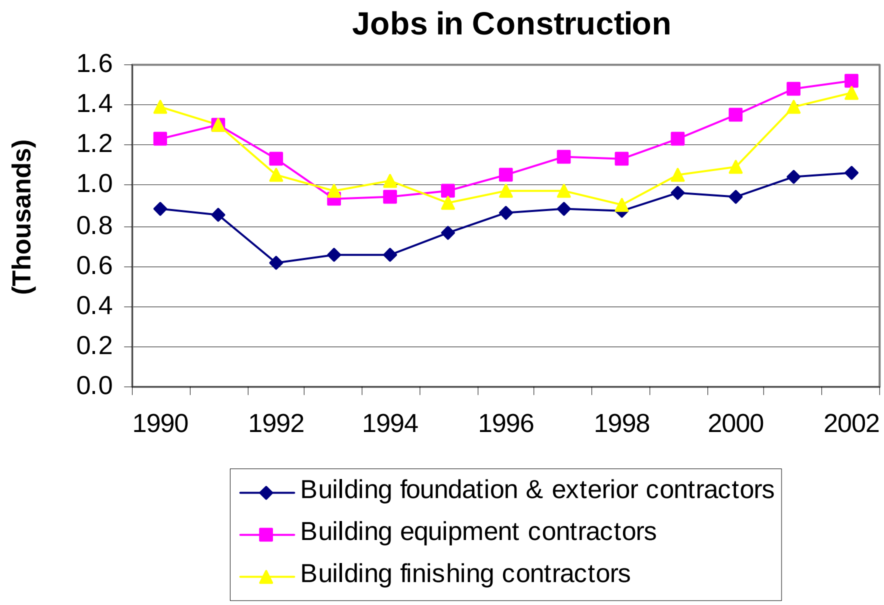




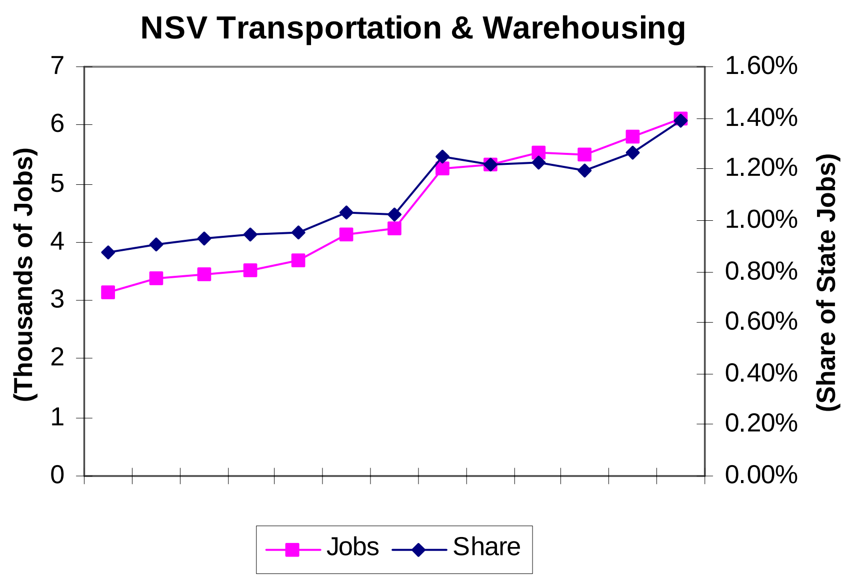
Northern Sacramento Valley Construction (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Residential building construction	1.91	0.89	1.00	1.29
Nonresidential building construction	0.99	0.57	0.56	0.66
Utility system construction	0.42	0.28	0.35	0.34
Land subdivision	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.07
Highway, street, and bridge construction	0.74	0.6	0.73	0.77
Other heavy construction	0.21	0.11	0.19	0.17
Building foundation and exterior contractors	0.89	0.66	0.95	1.07
Building equipment contractors	1.24	0.94	1.35	1.52
Building finishing contractors	1.40	1.03	1.09	1.47
Other specialty trade contractors	0.70	0.52	0.67	0.76

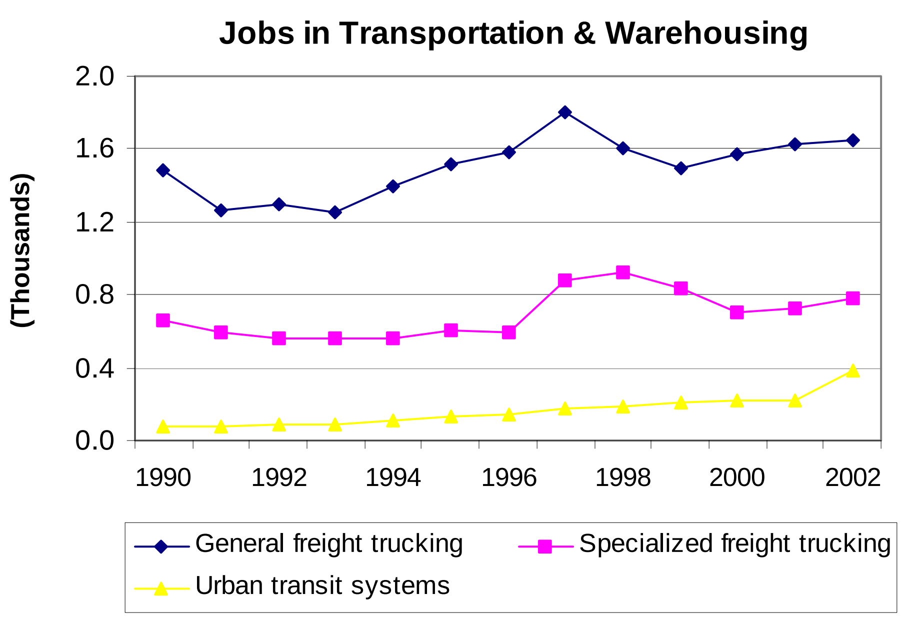
Source: California Employment Development Department

Transportation & Warehousing

Transportation & Warehousing has shown slow, but steady, growth in the provision of net new jobs since 1990, with the exception of a brief slump in the 1996-1997 period. It has also tracked well with the industry statewide, having a job share approximately equal to the industry in California since 1999. The industry is composed of firms providing a variety of services in the transportation and warehousing industry. General Freight

Trucking is the largest job provider growing from approximately 1,500 net new jobs in 1990 to 1,650 in 2002.





Northern Sacramento Valley Transportation & Warehousing (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Scheduled air transportation	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.16
Nonscheduled air transportation	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Rail transportation	0.07	0.10	0.17	0.17
General freight trucking	1.48	1.40	1.57	1.65
Specialized freight trucking	0.66	0.56	0.70	0.79
Urban transit systems	0.07	0.11	0.22	0.39
Interurban and rural bus transportation	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
Taxi and limousine service	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04
School and employee bus transportation	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06
Charter bus industry	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04
Other ground passenger transportation	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
Pipeline transportation of natural gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Other pipeline transportation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Support activities for air transportation	0.20	0.19	0.29	0.33
Support activities for rail transportation	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Support activities for water transportation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Support activities for road transportation	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.11
Freight transportation arrangement	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
Other support activities for transportation	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.16

Source: California Employment Development Department

Other Services (Except Public Administration)

This is another new NAICS category that includes a variety of job providers. It is driven by Automotive Repair and Maintenance, Religious Organizations and Grant Making and Giving Services. The industry provides approximately 6,500 net new jobs in the NSV Region and has been growing steadily since 1990, with a brief dip in 2001. Its share of net new jobs in the industry statewide is now 1.20 %

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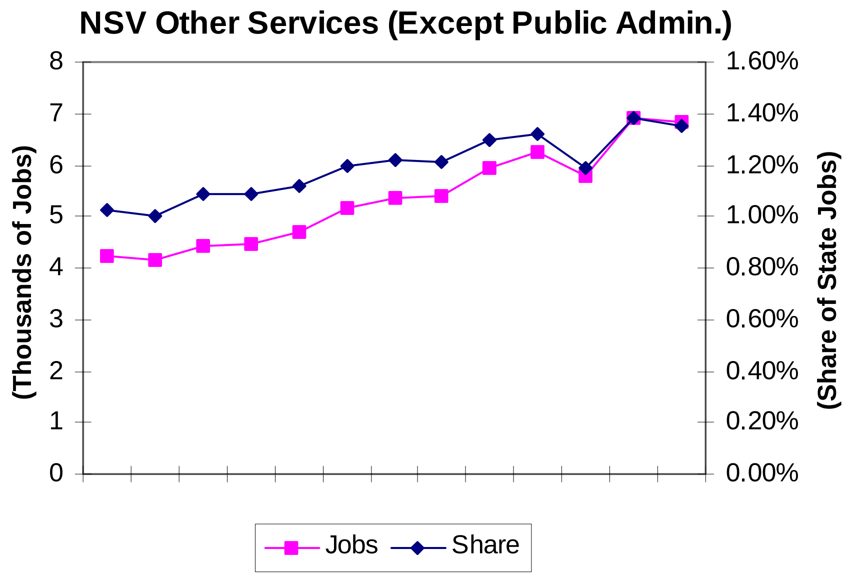
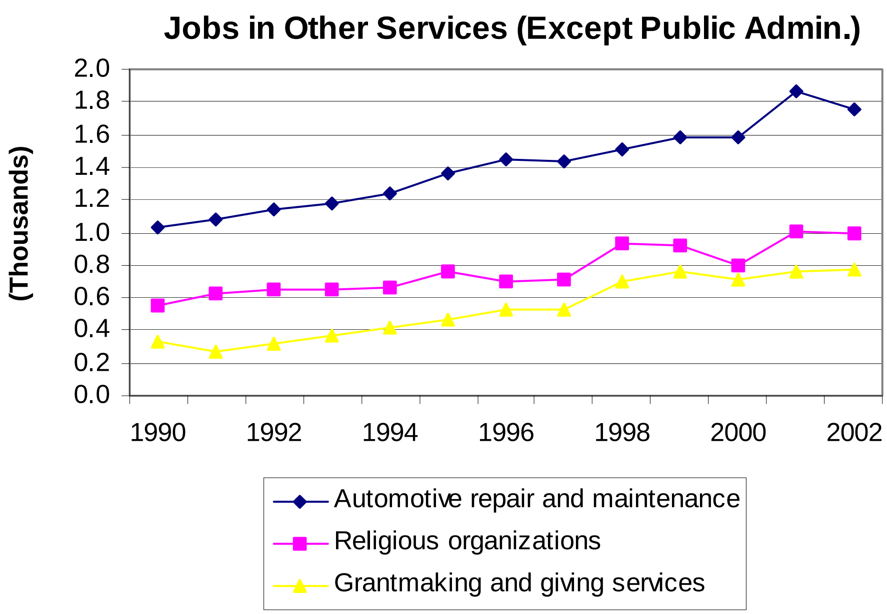

NSV Other Services (Except Public Admin.)
(Thousands of Jobs)
(Share of State Jobs)
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1.60%
1.40%
1.20%
1.00%
0.80%
0.60%
0.40%
0.20%
0.00%
Jobs
Share


Jobs in Other Services (Except Public Admin.)
(Thousands)
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
Automotive repair and maintenance
Religious organizations
Grantmaking and giving services

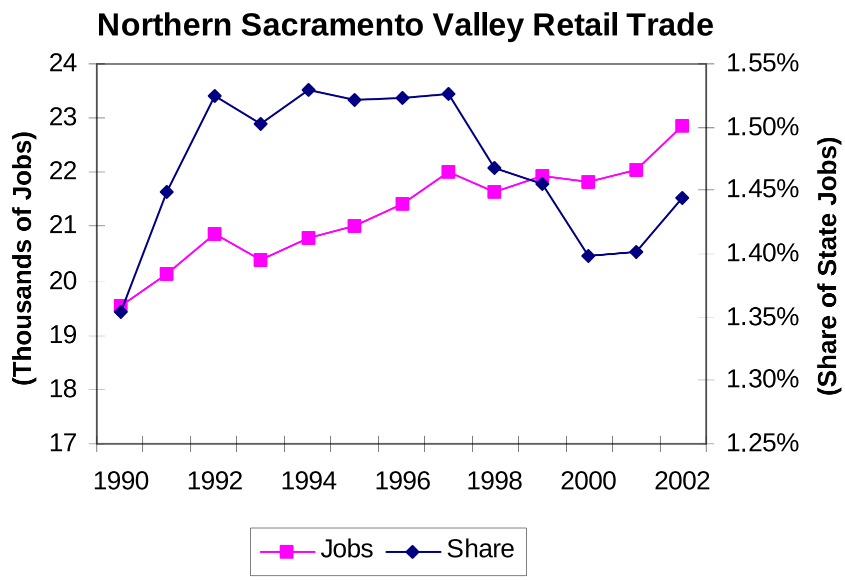
Northern Sacramento Valley
Other Services (Except Public Administration)
(Thousands of Jobs)

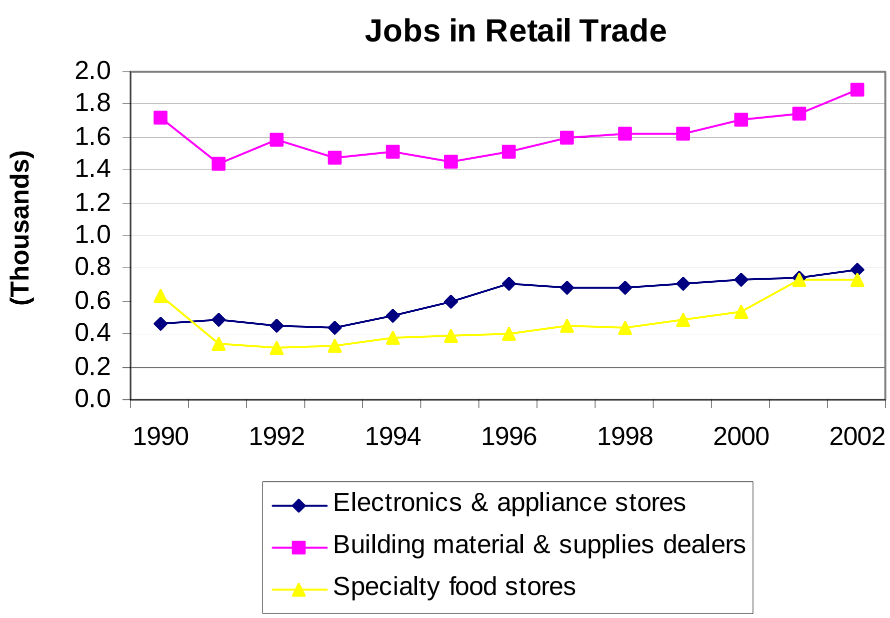
	1990	2000	1994	2002
Automotive repair and maintenance	1.03	1.24	1.58	1.76
Electronic equipment repair and maintenance	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.09
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	0.22	0.15	0.21	0.22
Household goods repair and maintenance	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05
Personal care services	0.41	0.28	0.30	0.41
Death care services	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.19
Dry cleaning and laundry services	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.37
Other personal services	0.07	0.27	0.33	0.31
Religious organizations	0.56	0.66	0.79	1.00
Grant making and giving services	0.33	0.42	0.71	0.78
Social advocacy organizations	0.19	0.27	0.29	0.37
Civic and social organizations	0.55	0.66	0.78	0.97
Professional and similar organizations	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.32

Source: California Employment Development Department

Retail Trade

Net new jobs in Retail Trade have grown in the NSV Region from approximately 9,500 in 1990 to 23,000 in 2002, an increase of 13,500 net new jobs. Net new job growth in this industry was led by building materials & supplies dealers, electronics & appliance stores and specialty food stores. The major employer in the Retail Trade category, Grocery Stores, lost jobs during the period.



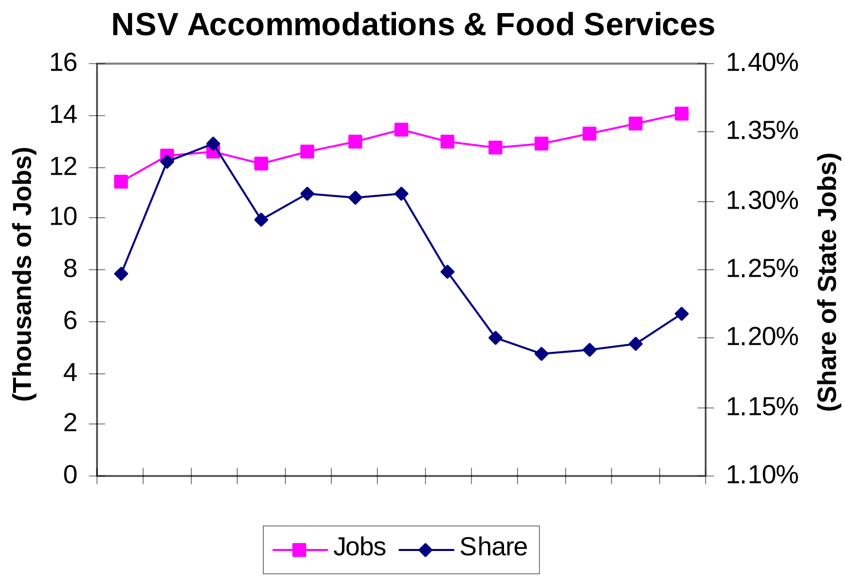


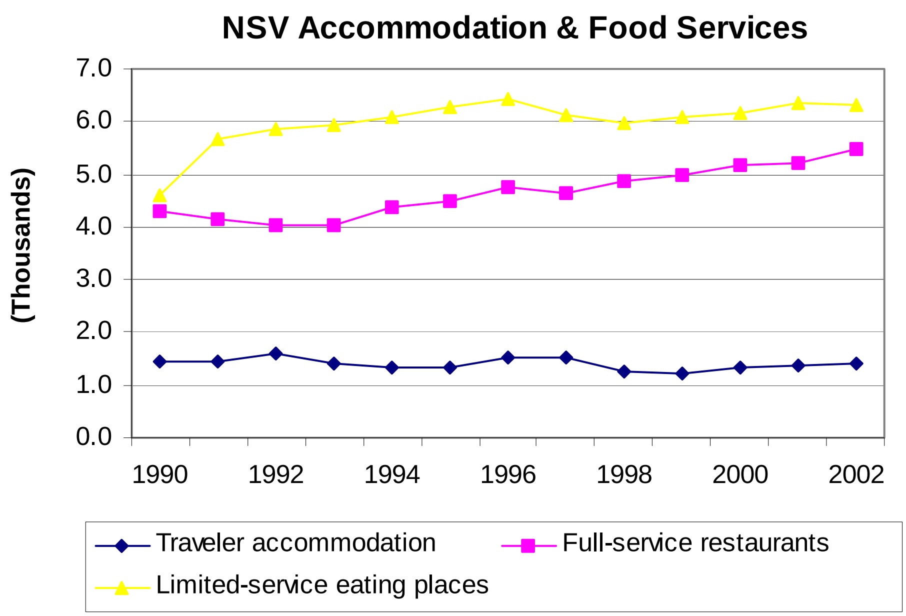
Northern Sacramento Valley Retail Trade (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Automobile dealers	1.37	1.53	1.70	1.80
Other motor vehicle dealers	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.42
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	0.79	1.03	1.18	1.18
Furniture stores	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.31
Home furnishings stores	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25
Electronics and appliance stores	0.46	0.51	0.74	0.80
Building material and supplies dealers	1.72	1.51	1.71	1.89
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	0.32	0.24	0.27	0.30
Grocery stores	4.22	4.14	4.04	4.16
Specialty food stores	0.64	0.38	0.53	0.74
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.15
Health and personal care stores	1.02	1.29	1.37	1.47
Gasoline stations	1.19	1.61	1.70	1.52
Clothing stores	0.77	0.74	0.64	0.89
Shoe stores	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.22
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.20

Source: California Employment Development Department

Accommodations & Food Services

This new NAICS category is designed to better capture tourism jobs. It is driven by Limited-Service Eating-Places, Full Service Restaurants and Traveler Accommodations. Growth in net new jobs has been primarily in Limited-Service Eating-Places which added approximately 1,700 net new jobs between 1990 and 2002 and Full Service Restaurants which added almost 1,200 net new jobs. The NSV Region has shown steady growth during the 1990-2002 period with its share of the industries net new jobs rising faster than the average since 1993.


NSV Accommodations & Food Services
(Thousands of Jobs)
(Share of State Jobs)
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1.40%
1.35%
1.30%
1.25%
1.20%
1.15%
1.10%
Jobs
Share


NSV Accommodation & Food Services
(Thousands)
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
Traveler accommodation
Full-service restaurants
Limited-service eating places

Northern Sacramento Valley Accommodation & Food Services (Thousands of Jobs)	1990	1994	2000	2002
Traveler accommodation	1,448	1,342	1,318	1,389
RV parks and recreational camps	34	40	85	75
Rooming and boarding houses	61	33	7	54
Full-service restaurants	4,306	4,372	5,163	5,490
Limited-service eating places	4,617	6,081	6,181	6,310
Special food services	544	171	54	161
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	422	517	498	546

Source: California Employment Development Department

APPENDIX A

Industries Included in Regional Economic Base

All Government

Local Government
State education
State government excluding education
Federal Government

Healthcare & Social Assistance

Offices of physicians
Offices of dentists
Offices of other health practitioners
Outpatient care centers
Medical and diagnostic laboratories
Home health care services
Other ambulatory health care services
General medical and surgical hospitals
Nursing care facilities
Residential mental health facilities
Community care facilities for the elderly
Other residential care facilities
Individual and family services
Emergency and other relief services
Vocational rehabilitation services
Child day care services

Construction

Residential building construction
Nonresidential building construction

Utility system construction
Land subdivision
Highway, street, and bridge construction
Other heavy construction
Building foundation and exterior contractors
Building equipment contractors
Building finishing contractors
Other specialty trade contractors

Transportation & Warehousing

Scheduled air transportation
Nonscheduled air transportation
Rail transportation
General freight trucking
Specialized freight trucking
Urban transit systems
Interurban and rural bus transportation
Taxi and limousine service
School and employee bus transportation
Charter bus industry
Other ground passenger transportation
Pipeline transportation of natural gas
Other pipeline transportation
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other
Support activities for air transportation
Support activities for rail transportation
Support activities for water transportation
Support activities for road transportation
Freight transportation arrangement
Other support activities for transportation

Other Services (Except Public Administration)

Automotive repair and maintenance
Electronic equipment repair and maintenance
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance
Household goods repair and maintenance
Personal care services
Death care services
Dry cleaning and laundry services
Other personal services
Religious organizations
Grant making and giving services
Social advocacy organizations
Civic and social organizations
Professional and similar organizations

Retail Trade

Automobile dealers
Other motor vehicle dealers
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores
Furniture stores
Home furnishings stores
Electronics and appliance stores
Building material and supplies dealers
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores
Grocery stores
Specialty food stores
Beer, wine, and liquor stores
Health and personal care stores
Gasoline stations
Clothing stores
Shoe stores
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores

Accommodation & Food Services

Traveler accommodation
RV parks and recreational camps
Rooming and boarding houses
Full-service restaurants
Limited-service eating places
Special food services
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages